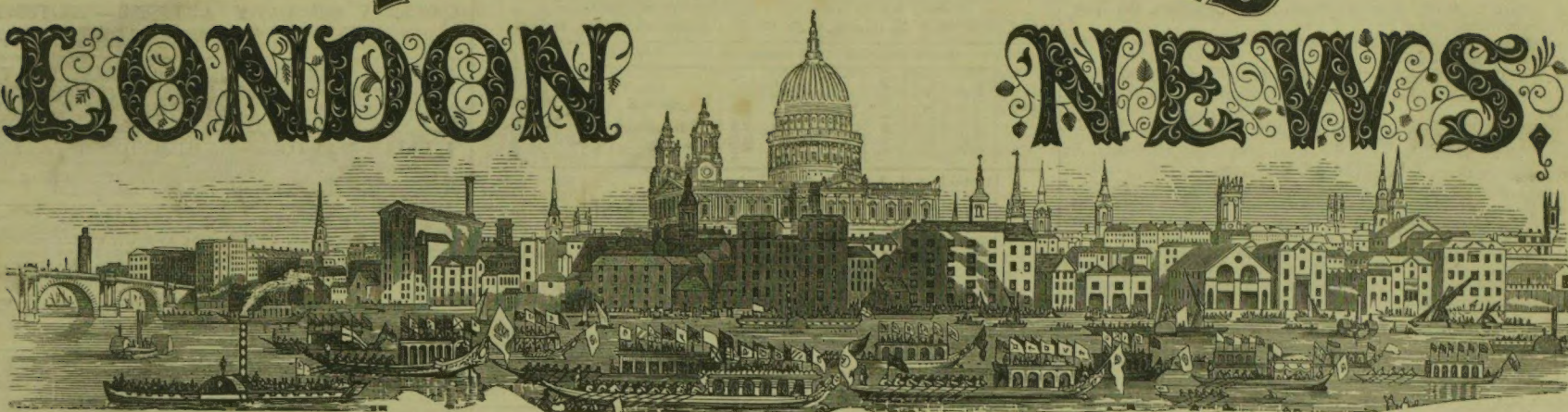


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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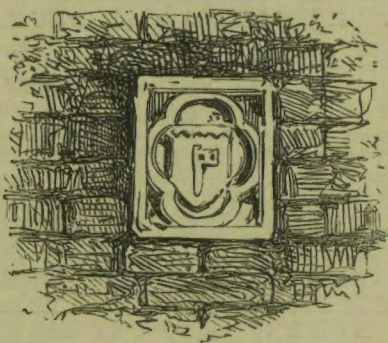
No. 1969.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

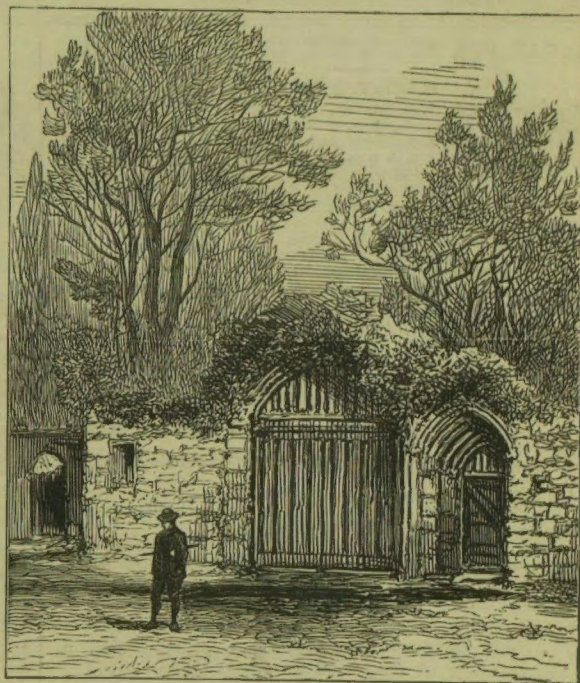
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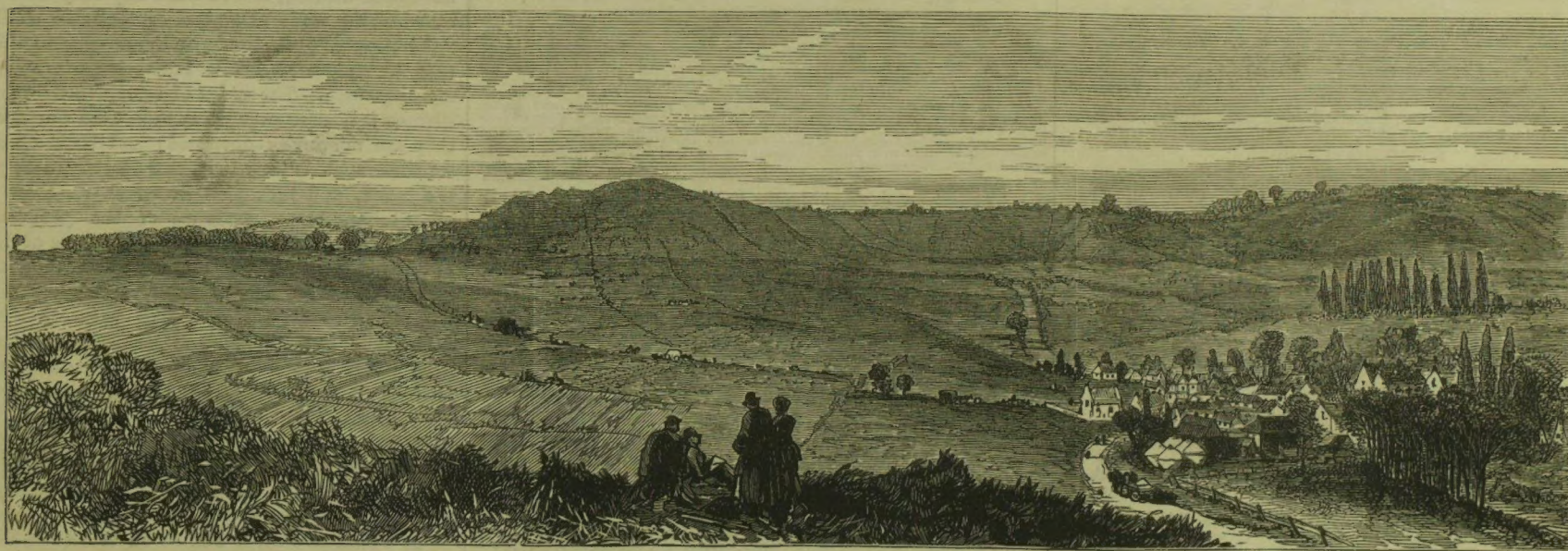
ANCIENT ENTRANCE TO DUNSTABLE BOROUGH GAOL.



OLD SCULPTURED STONE,  
IN CHURCH-STREET, DUNSTABLE.



GATEWAY OF THE PRIORY, DUNSTABLE.



VIEW OF THE CHILTERN HILLS FROM TOTTERNHOE "CASTLE."



DUNSTABLE, FROM THE CHILTERN HILLS.  
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW ON EASTER MONDAY AT DUNSTABLE.



## BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Charles Samuel Hawkes, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at 24, Montagu-street, Montagu-square, the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Glebe Field House, Stoke Newington, the wife of Francis A. Suttaby, of a daughter.

On Feb. 7, at Paraíba, Brazil, the wife Robert J. Shalders, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Beaufort-gardens, the Countess of Yarmouth, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Belgrave-road, London, the wife of Sir W. M. Cuninghame, Bart., V.C., M.P., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at Lytchett Matravers, Dorset, by the Rev. A. Mayrick, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Carré, Arthur Augustus, youngest son of the late Collins Mauger Carré, Esq., of Guernsey, to Florence, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Mortimer Heath, M.A., Rector of Lytchett Matravers.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary's, Ware, by the Rev. Ernest Kirkby, the Rector of the parish, Herbert Scott Gould Miles, Captain 101st Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Major-General Miles, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Parker, Esq., of Brettenham Park, Suffolk.

## DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Harrogate, Caroline Mary, second daughter of the late Sir John and Lady Catherine Boileau, of Ketteringham Park, Norfolk, in her 49th year.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, Spilsby-road, Boston, Lincolnshire, James Bontoft, fifty-seven years clerk in Messrs. Garfit's Bank, aged 72.

On the 25th ult., at Cliftonville, Brighton, after nearly a year's illness, Maria, wife of Archibald Du Boulay, aged 66. In peace.

On the 2nd inst., at Richmond, Surrey, the Countess of Lucan, aged 67 years.

On the 24th ult., at his residence, Brunswick-road, Brighton, Carr Burton, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir Richard Burton, of Backett's-hill House, Thanet, Kent, aged 65.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 14.

## SUNDAY, APRIL 8.

First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the West; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Archdeacon Darby, Rector of St. Margaret's, Chester.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. C. B. Scott, Head Master of Westminster School; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m. Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F. B. Zincke.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. G. Bonney.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Robinson Duckworth, Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Queen.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

## MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835.

City of London General Pension Society, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, noon, elections.

Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. Robert Russell on Sheep and their Management, and Discussion).

Society of Engineers, 7 p.m. (Mr. Wm. Major on the Priming of Steam Boilers).

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.

Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Notes of a Sub-Committee on some of the Condemned City Churches).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. Professor H. Wace on the Ethics of Belief).

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Easter Law Sittings begin.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Gladstone on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies).

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion upon Mr. Redman's paper on the River Thames; Mr. Robinson Souttar on Street Tramways).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. L. Lewis on some Rude Stone Monuments in North Wales; Rev. W. Ross on Curious Coincidences in Celtic and Maori Vocabulary).

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Robert Richards on South African Communities).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m., at 9, Conduit-street (Dr. Schliemann on Troy and its Analogy to Mycenae).

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. William M. Ord on Molecular Coalescence; Mr. Robert W. Cheadle on a Fossiliferous Section of Thames Gravel).

Races: Baldoyle, Windsor, Croydon, and Thirsk Spring Meetings, Carraghmore Hunt, Knighton.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, 3 p.m. (Discussion on the Disposal of Town Sewage).

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. Magens Mello on the Bone Caves of Creswell Crags; papers by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins and Mr. Rook Pennington).

Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. B. Prescott on Quadruplex Telegraphy).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Attwood Brocklebank on Compensation for Injuries received in Industrial Occupations).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m., in the rooms of the Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit-street, Lord Houghton in the chair (Dr. Schliemann on Troy and its Analogy to Mycenae, and presentation of Diplo-ma of honorary membership).

Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. Epidemiological Society, 8.30.

## THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. H. Paul on the Cinchona Alkaloids).

Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.

Royal Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fishwick on Lancashire in the Time of Queen Elizabeth; Mr. William Kelly on the Visitation of the Plague at Leicester).

Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Walker on Hesse's Ternary Operator, and Applications; papers by Professor Cayley and Mr. Harry Hart).

Races: Windsor Spring Meeting.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

New Moon, 5.50 p.m.

London Orphan Asylum, Watford, anniversary, Albion Tavern.

Meeting of the House of Lords after the Recess.

Architectural Association, 8 p.m., members' soirée.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Spottiswoode, Secretary R.I., on Experiments with a Great Induction Coil, 9 p.m.).

New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Peter Bayne on the Character of Brutus in the Play of "Julius Caesar").

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

Princess Beatrice born, 1857.

Physical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. E. J. Mills on a Portable Colorimeter; Mr. D. H. M. Christie on a New Spectroscope).

National Health Society, Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Sanitary Arrangements in Houses).

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Edward Dannreuther on Chopin, with piano-forte illustrations).

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

**EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.—BE MERRY AND WISE.**—Mr. John Nash's Pictures by the Way and Mr. F. Clifton's Living Photographs. Two hours of unlimited merriment with the merriest of merry men. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, at Eight; and Daily at Three and Eight.

**BE MERRY AND WISE.—EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.**—Mr. John Nash and Mr. F. Clifton's Entertainment.—THE LECTURE ON LAUGHTER. By Mr. Nash. Daily, at Three and Eight, prompt. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Ticket-Office open daily from Eleven till Three.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**—A TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Baskett, FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, AND A NIGHT SURPRISE, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

**EASTER HOLIDAYS.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.** Baker-street.—Special Attractions. A portrait model of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, also portrait models of Caxton (the first English printer), H. M. Stanley (African explorer), General Ignatieff, the Rev. Arthur Tooth, the late Mr. George Odger, the Rev. Josiah Henson ("Uncle Tom"), and a sumptuous group of the Fashions of To-day, are now exhibited. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, sixpence. Extra rooms, sixpence. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.		WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	Inches.
						Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
March 21	29.378	36.3	30.4	81	8	41.8	33.1	N. NNE.		319	0.000
22	29.708	35.7	28.0	76	4	45.8	27.5	NNE. W. ENE.		73	0.050
23	29.565	37.6	31.7	81	4	47.8	28.0	ENE. S. ESE.		197	0.290
24	29.144	42.8	34.7	75	8	49.5	36.1	ESE. W. SE.		309	0.160
25	28.967	46.3	37.8	74	—	54.0	42.5	S. SE. ESE.		356	0.000
26	29.119	44.9	41.2	88	10	49.0	41.5	ESE. E.		181	0.080
27	29.313	44.4	40.0	86	7	54.2	40.9	E. SW. W.		223	0.280
28	29.737	46.4	39.6	79	6	53.0	40.2	SW.		252	0.430
29	29.812	48.7	44.9	88	8	56.3	43.6	S. E. SW. N.W.		186	0.115
30	30.015	48.3	40.7	77	7	55.0	44.1	SW. W. N. E.		160	0.000
31	30.048	47.1	40.1	79	9	52.8	40.2	S. W.		287	0.000
April 1	29.959	49.5	44.7	85	—	54.4	45.9	W. NW.		235	0.275
2	29.873	49.3	42.8	79	9	56.3	44.2	NW. W. SW.		195	0.000
3	29.290	51.1	45.6	83	10	57.1	45.4	S. SE.		326	0.060

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

MARCH 21 TO MARCH 27.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.307	29.676	29.726	29.242	29.924	29.131	29.238				
Temperature of Air	37.8	36.6	39.0	43.8	47.6	47.0	47.4				
Temperature of Evaporation	34.7	32.0	33.9	38.0	43.4	41.4	44.7				
Direction of Wind	N.	NNE.	SSE.	W.	S.	E.	WSW.				
MARCH 28 TO APRIL 3.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.701	29.802	29.994	30.104	29.996	29.961	29.453				
Temperature of Air	49.2	48.2	49.7	48.2	51.4	48.6	52.5				
Temperature of Evaporation	45.0	47.8	46.7	45.6	48.4	44.6	48.1				
Direction of Wind	SW.	E.	W.	W.	WNW.	WNW.	SSE.				

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 5	10 45	11 20	11 52	—	0 17	0 39
0 17	0 39	0 57	1 13	1 30	1 45	2 0
2 15	2 30	2 45	3 0	3 15	3 30	3 45

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTER HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT

AGAIN THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AMIDST THE ENTIRE ROUND OF LONDON AMUSEMENTS.

On Monday last the GREAT HALL WAS CROWDED to its utmost capacity BOTH DAY AND NIGHT, and many thousands turned away from both performances.

“ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Yesterday Messrs. Moore and Burgess gave their twelfth annual Easter Holiday series of performances in the Great Hall, which is capable of seating 5000 persons; and the popularity of their entertainments may be gathered from the fact that the hall was crowded both in the morning and evening. Many novelties have been introduced into the programme, consisting of ballads, songs; a burlesque sketch entitled ‘The Marvellous Gee-hards,’ a new comic scene, called ‘A Regular Haul,’ and an entirely new burlesque sketch, entitled ‘Somebody's Coat,’ and the entertainment was cordially received. Messrs. Moore and Burgess boast with some degree of just pride, that for twelve years, ‘without the intermission of a lawful night,’ they have attracted crowded and fashionable audiences.”

## THE MOORE AND BURGESS HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE REPEATED NIGHTLY AT EIGHT, and EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT also.

Extract from the whole of the principal London Papers, April 3.

“ST. JAMES'S HALL.—No competition of other attractions, whether indoor or outdoor, could divert from their old allegiance the multitudinous patrons of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's entertainment, who mustered in such force as to fill the great hall of St. James's in all parts. There were two performances yesterday, the first in the afternoon, the second in the evening, and on each occasion the vast audience received the various items in a new and interesting programme with the warmest demonstrations of applause.”

## THE MOORE and BURGESS HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Extract from the “Standard,” April 3:—

“THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.—Extensive as is the accommodation afforded by St. James's Grand Hall, Piccadilly, that accommodation was yesterday afternoon and evening taxed to its utmost capacity by the crowds who flocked to enjoy the entertainment provided for them by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. The efforts of this well-known company of vocalists, instrumentalists, dancers, and burlesque performers have always been deserving of vice and cordial support; and that support has been cheerfully and readily accorded. They have never failed to present for the gratification of their patrons a programme alike interesting throughout in its character and varied in the items of which it consists; but, perhaps, the bill of fare which was offered yesterday, and which will continue to be presented during the holidays, was even more varied and attractive than its predecessors.”

## ST. JAMES'S HALL. SIGNAL SUCCESS OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

“In a burlesque performance entitled ‘The Marvellous Gee-hards,’ Messrs. T. Sully, James Moore, and Henry Burgess, exhibited the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known ‘Girards,’ with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new ‘Interlocutor’ appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition.”

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at THREE also.

“MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.—Echo of April 3:—The removal of Messrs. Moore and Burgess and their troupe into ‘the great hall’ of St. James's, for the simple but eminently satisfactory reason that it is impossible for the patrons of the entertainment to assemble in the smaller hall downstairs. Yesterday the great hall seemed to require the quality of elasticity, for it was so closely packed that the music was all the better for having a smaller vacuum to fill. Of the entertainment it is not necessary to say more than this,—that it fully sustained the reputation of the troupe, and, as it has so long stood upon the pinnacle of success, it is impossible to say more. Mr. Moore was at his best; Mr. Walter Howard was in great force; Mr. H. De Brenner had a new song, in which, of course, he brought down the house; and ‘Little Fred’ charmed the body in ‘Sweet Annie Moore.’ The ‘comic business’ is irresistible, and in the days when that element is nearly dropped out of the pantomimes at Christmas the young folks ought to be grateful.”

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE NEW AND MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT produced by the

## MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK; and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at THREE also.

“MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.—It was evident from the eagerness with which the public crowded St. James's Hall that these well-known delineators of negro character had lost none of their popularity. Every succeeding holiday Messrs. Moore and Burgess endeavoured, by varying their programme, to render their entertainment more attractive to holiday-seekers, and every effort on their part seems to be rewarded with increasing success. Yesterday the great hall was twice filled to excess, and the management could have no cause to regret the efforts they had made, for they were rewarded by the entire approval of the audiences. The unbroken success of these Minstrels is universally known, and it is very safe to predict a continuance of it—so long, at least, as their entertainments are managed as they have been hitherto. The Easter holidays have given Messrs. Moore and Burgess another opportunity, by varying their programme, to render it more attractive to the public.”

## THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTER PROGRAMME.

“THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.—The programme at St. James's Hall was, as always, a long and pleasant one; pretty ballads, expressly sung, intermixed with those broadly humorous songs for which the ‘end men’ have long been famous, filled a list as good as it was varied, the general excellence of which was attested by the frequent and prolonged applause, which would have constantly justified an encore but for the admirable rule, too often broken elsewhere, which absolutely forbids such expressions of approval.

There were so many items in the programme deserving mention, and everything, from beginning to end, was so good, that it is better, perhaps, to refrain from particular description, but to say that all the audiences yesterday were so satisfied with their entertainment as those which twice filled St. James's Hall to suffocation. Londoners in search of amusement may congratulate themselves on the successful result of their various visits.”

## CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open

all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

## SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, NOW OPEN.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. WILL CLOSE THE END OF APRIL.

## DORE'S GREAT WORKS, “CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM” and “CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE” (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with “Dream of Pilate's Wife,” “Christian Martyrs,” &amp;c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

## ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

## THE BACH CHOIR.—TWO CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S

HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, at Eight o'clock. At the FIRST CONCERT John Sebastian Bach's Great MASS IN E MINOR will be performed for the third time in England. Artists:—Madame Lemoine-Sherington, Madame Estey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Signor Pali. Principal Violin, Herr Straus; Organist, Mr. Thomas Pettit; Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Sofa Stalls and Front Row in Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; Admission, 3s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

## WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

MAY 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelmj, Leader of Orchestra. Dannreuther, Conductor of Rehearsals. The programmes will consist of Selections from the following Operas:—“Tannhäuser,” “Lohengrin,” “Der Fliegende Holländer,” “Rienzi,” “Die Meistersinger,” “Tristan und Isolde,” “Der Ring des Nibelungen.” Orchestra of 200 Instrumentalists. Vocalists from the Bayreuth Festival. Prices of Admission to each Concert:—Private Boxes, from 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 1s.; Balcony (first three rows), 15s.; other rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Organ Gallery, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets may now be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual Agents; and of HODGE and ESSEX, Directors. Chief Ticket Office, 6 and 7, Argyl-street, Regent-street, London, W.

## MUSICAL UNION.—FIRST MATINEE, April 17.—

Papini, Holländer, Wafaelghem, and Laserte, with Breitner (pupil of Rubinstein). Members' tickets and record have been posted. Any omissions address the Director, Professor Ella, Victoria-square.

## EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL (England's Home of

Mystery), Piccadilly.—Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE'S Novel and Original Illusory ENTERTAINMENT DAILY, at THREE and EIGHT o'clock. Added to the programme is the wonderful performance of Mr. Charles Woodman upon a variety of Musical Instruments. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Box-office open all day, where seats can be booked free of charge. Carriages should be ordered for five and ten o'clock. W. MOORE, Manager.

## MASKELYNE and COOKE.—NEW SEANCE, TO-DAY,

at Three, and TO-NIGHT, at Eight. More Sensational than ever. The Spirits Superseded. Mr. Cooke floats in the Room, taking up the Cash, and he is secured. No Spirit Medium can submit to such severe tests as are now applied to Mr. Cooke, and produce any manifestations whatever.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.—FIFTY-FOURTH NIGHT

of SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Haines Craven. Music by R. Stoeper. Preceded, at seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET. A Morning Performance will be given every Saturday at Two p.m. On Saturday Morning next, April 14, Miss Bateman as Julia, in “The Hunchback.”

## OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES

READE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.15. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

A truce to politics this week! The signing of the Protocol and the reported retirement into private life of Prince Bismarck are attractive and suggestive topics enough in their way. The season, however, strongly invites to a range of thought nearer home. The Easter Holidays are over. It is not by any means a trivial question how they have been utilised, and in what way they have been spent, by what, for want of a preciser term, we shall designate “the people.” A trustworthy answer to this question may be taken as a fair indication of their social and moral growth. The songs of a people are supposed to have greater influence over them than even the laws by which they are nominally governed; and their amusements, at set times such as Christmas and Easter, more particularly the latter, and the spirit in which they are conducted, are perhaps better evidence of the progress they are making towards a lower or a higher style of life than can be gathered from their serious employments. They are spontaneous, for one thing. They show the bias of the will. They open up wide and varied grounds for the sympathies and affections of large classes of the population. They help us to obtain, if not an accurate, at least an approximate, idea of the tendencies produced by what is described as the civilisation of the times. We propose to look at them for a moment, so far as they have been brought under our notice by the purveyors of the Press; and we think that we discern in them cheering signs of a rapid improvement and elevation of the popular taste.

It would be foolish and futile to set forth the subject *coulour de rose*. There are too abundant proofs of grossness and brutality amongst certain classes of the population not to cast over the picture that we have before us dark shades. Inebriety is still by far too common a feature of holiday seasons. But we think it is observable that a much higher class of recreation is rapidly making way among the working people. There is a far more common yearning for the beauties of Nature than was not very long since the case amongst them. How many myriads there were who, whether from the metropolis or from the great provincial and manufacturing centres, went forth from their homes during the Easter Holidays simply to enjoy the benefit of country air, country sights, and country exercise, there are no definite means of computing. The railways might furnish some data for arriving at a conclusion. But the narrowest range of observation would suffice to convince us that this mode of spending a holiday is growing more and more into vogue with our working people, especially with



entertainments which appear to have excited most interest and to have drawn together the largest crowds of people were precisely those which were more than others intellectual in their character. The British Museum, the National Gallery, the South Kensington Museum and the Royal Polytechnic, attracted a considerably-increased number of visitors this year. Windsor Castle, the Tower of London, and Westminster Abbey gratified many whose tastes were of the architectural and historical order. Of course the Zoological Society's Gardens and the Brighton Aquarium were thronged with visitors; and the Crystal Palace, especially, drew together on Easter Monday an immense crowd of sightseers. Even Madame Tussaud's Exhibition proved itself able to hold its own against other holiday resorts; and the Epping Hunt, the Review of the Volunteers at Dunstable, the Surrey Gardens—whence there was a Balloon Ascent—and other public places of a similar open-air character more or less gratified those who were tempted to pay them a visit.

We augur well of most of the facts to which we have briefly alluded. They appear to us to indicate quite as rapid a growth as could have been expected from the means which the nation is, at no small expense, employing to educate the people and to infuse into the rising generation a higher mental tone. It may be calculated that every year draughts off from a lower to a higher social state an appreciable number of those who have received the advantages of our public elementary schools, and the various provisions which have been made in almost every populous place for the recreation of those who are daily immersed in the cares and toils of life have, doubtless, done their part towards raising the intellectual and social level of thousands who have had access to them. The work remaining to be done is, in all conscience, heavy enough, and will demand time for its success. But that which has already been done offers no little encouragement to prosecute the enterprise before them.

For, as we have already intimated, the customs and manners of the age, as indicated by the holiday amusements of the people, are for the most part of a much higher stamp than they were half a century ago, or than they are now in many Continental countries; and they present a far truer test of cultivation (partial though it be) than any bundle of statistics that may be gathered from Parliamentary Bluebooks. How do people spend their time when opportunity places within their reach a brief interval of leisure? What are regarded as their most coveted recreations? If manly exercises, the gratification of intellectual curiosity, the culture of natural tastes as innocent and pure as they are easily accessible, illustrate to any purpose the social condition of a people, then it may be thankfully acknowledged that, taken altogether, the Easter amusements which were most popular during the past week will compare most favourably with such as used to prevail before the public efforts were made for the advancement of Elementary Education. Our labour has not been altogether in vain. The effects of it should inspire gratitude and hope. We have only to persevere in order to reach the goal of our best and most patriotic aims.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Good Friday at Osborne House. The Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight, officiated. On Easter Day her Majesty and the Prince and Princess attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster. Dr. Farrar dined with the Queen. Her Majesty has taken daily walking and driving exercise. Princess Beatrice rides frequently, and Prince Leopold takes daily drives.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng have arrived as Groom and Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Viscount Bridport and Colonel M'Neill, C.B., V.C., have left Osborne.

The Queen has sent £50 to the Princess Mary Village Homes.

The Royal Maunday charities were distributed on Maunday Thursday in Whitehall chapel, with the usual formalities, to fifty-eight aged men and fifty-eight aged women, the number of each corresponding with the age of the Queen. The clergy of the Chapels Royal who assisted on this occasion were the Rev. J. V. Povah, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. J. Antrobus, the Rev. A. H. Sitwell, the Rev. S. Flood Jones, the Rev. J. Troutbeck, and the Rev. W. Harrison.

The Minor Bounty, Discretionary Bounty, and the Royal Gate Alms were, in accordance with ancient usage, distributed at the Royal Almonry in Scotland-yard on Friday and Saturday, and on Monday and Tuesday in the previous two weeks to aged, disabled, and meritorious persons, to the number of 1300, who had been previously recommended by the clergy of the various parishes in and around London.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is happily making uninterrupted progress towards recovery. There have been no unfavourable symptoms, and Sir James Paget and Mr. Oscar Clayton, under whose joint care he is, hope that his Royal Highness will be well enough to set out for the Continent early next week. The Prince has been suffering from an abscess, attributed to the effects of an injury received while hunting. His Royal Highness is at Marlborough House.

The Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales attended Divine service on Good Friday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Princes Albert Victor and George left Marlborough House on Monday for Sandringham. The Princess, with her daughters, has visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace and the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. Prince Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck have visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

The Princess left town on Wednesday, en route for Athens, on a visit to her brother and sister-in-law, the King and Queen of the Hellenes. Her Royal Highness travelled from Charing-

cross station at 9.20 p.m., in a special train, which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw, and arrived at Folkestone at 11.15 p.m., where she embarked on board the South-Eastern Railway Company's steamer Victoria, Captain Dane, in which a special cabin had been erected upon deck for the use of the Princess. Her Royal Highness landed at Boulogne at 1.40 on Thursday morning, having during the passage experienced a strong wind and heavy sea. The Princess continued her journey to Paris; and, after passing a few hours at the Hôtel Bristol, left by the Mediterranean line, travelling via Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Ancona to the port of Brindisi, where the Royal yacht Osborne lay, and on board which her Royal Highness proceeded to Athens.

Prince Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, who have been on a visit to the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram at Hoar Cross, visited Lichfield Cathedral on Tuesday.

The Duke of Connaught left Dublin on Tuesday for Birr, and on Wednesday he presented new colours to the 53rd Regiment.

His Excellency the German Ambassador has left London for the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have arrived at Cannes.

The Countess of Bantry has arrived in town from Bantry House, Cork.

The Earl of Carnarvon has arrived in town from Highclere Castle.

The Earl of Aberdeen has left Grosvenor-square for Haddo House, Aberdeenshire.

Sir Arthur E. Guinness, M.P., and Lady Olivia Guinness have arrived on Carlton House-terrace from St. Anne's, Clontarf, in the county of Dublin.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand have returned to the Speaker's House from Brighton.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mrs. Forster have returned town from Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.

The marriage of the Hon. John William Plunkett, second son of Lord Dunsany, and Miss Ernie Burton, only child of the late Colonel Plunkett Burton, of the Coldstream Guards, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Cust, assisted by the Rev. Oliver Brighton. The bride was given away by her godfather, the Earl of Darnley. Mr. Moreton Frewen was best man. The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with volant of Brussels point lace and orange-flowers, and wreath of the same and lace veil. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Edith and Kathleen Bligh, the Hon. Constance Plunkett, and Miss St. George, who wore princess dresses of ivory pout de soie and blue damasse silk, with Gainsborough hats of ivory felt, and pale blue ostrich feathers. The breakfast was given at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, to a party of fifty-six guests. The bride and bridegroom left for Folkestone en route for the Continent, where they pass the honeymoon. The bride's costume de voyage was of navy blue silk with trimmings of silver fox, and a hat of the same material. The presents of the bride were costly and numerous.

A marriage is arranged between Miss Margaret Stuart-Wortley, daughter of the Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart-Wortley, and the Hon. Reginald Arthur James Talbot, captain in the 1st Life Guards, and late M.P. for Stafford.

### SILVER-MINING IN COLORADO.

The Territory of Colorado, which was admitted to the Federal Union of North America some fifteen years ago, is now to be recognised as a State. It has been formed out of parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah, occupying a large area both east and west of the Rocky Mountains. Several of the loftiest peaks of that grand continental range arise in the centre of this extensive territory, one half of which is a fertile and well-watered plain, destitute of trees; while the western portion is a table-land, with much timber, and with a tolerably good soil. But the mineral riches of Colorado—its gold, silver, iron, and other metals—have engaged a great part of the immigrant population. It is true that wild speculations, and even fraudulent misrepresentations, have brought some discredit on mining ventures in this region; but many successful enterprises have been well substantiated. It is remarkable that Colorado, at the present time, contains probably a larger resident British population than any State in the Union. Apart from the traveller who is constantly met with—attracted by sport, scenery, or the magnificent climate—there are numbers of young Englishmen settled there, either engaged in stock-raising on the plains or mining in the mountains, and each class helps the other; the "mining camps" being, as a rule, excellent markets for farm produce of all kinds.

The sketches we have engraved illustrate a few scenes in two of the mining districts, Geneva and Hall Valley. The majority of the miners resident at these places are Cornish men and Nova Scotians, with a fair admixture of Germans and Swedes. Cornish men are unrivalled in "hard rock;" whilst experience gained in the Government works at Clausthal and Freiberg brings German operatives into great demand in the smelting-works. Hitherto the ore has been packed on mules and sent to market, either at Georgetown or to the neighbouring district of Hall Valley. But local works are now in process of construction. The development of Colorado has been only second in rapidity to that of California; and its people are sanguine that, owing to the permanent nature of their mines (true "assure veins"), the future of the "Centennial State," as it is called since last year, will prove as bright as the most sanguine can desire.

The sketch which appears in the middle of our page of Engravings gives an idea of the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the ridge opposite, locally known as "Decatur Mountain," being, in fact, the water-shed between the Pacific and Atlantic slopes. It is some 12,500 ft. above sea-level, and about 1500 ft. above "timber-line." It is traversed from N.E. to S.W. by one of the great mineral belts of Colorado, and is perfectly "riddled" with veins (true fissures), containing galena (lead), grey copper, bismuth, and silver. The main or mother lode of the belt, named the Revenue, strangely enough, follows the very sky-line of the mountain. It has been worked for three years past with excellent results, and is now being opened, at a depth of 500 ft., by a tunnel driven in from the east face of the mountain, which at the same time cuts through a number of other mineral veins belonging to the same association, the Revenue Mineral Company.

Above this, on the right-hand side of the page, is a sketch representing Cornish miners at work driving the main tunnel of the Revenue Mine. The contractors generally work in eight-hour shifts, so that the work never ceases. Contract prices depend, of course, on the quality of the rock and working facilities. In "average ground," to run a tunnel 7½ ft. by 4½ ft. by 5 ft. at floor the rate of 2 ft. to 2½ ft. in the twenty-four hours is fair work, from 10 dols. to 15 dols. per foot being paid. The contracts are generally let for one to two hundred feet.

This range of mountain is the very backbone of the Conti-

ment—the dividing ridge between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. Singularly enough, the "mother vein" of the mountain, the celebrated "Revenue Mine," follows almost the outside "sky-line." Below it, in the mountain face, and parallel to it, are half a dozen other mineral veins, all belonging to the same owners, who are driving a tunnel, as above stated, to cut the same great vein which has been successfully worked for three years past at a depth of 500 ft.

The Hall Valley Furnaces are the subject of an Illustration in the lower part of the page. The ore is delivered at the various reduction works in its raw state, having been first roughly separated by hand from the rock. It is crushed, sized, and further separated by machinery; then "roasted," to drive off the sulphur; again crushed, and next delivered to the "chargers" on the "mining floor," immediately above the furnace-house. It is there carefully mixed with fuel (coke or charcoal) and with iron ore, limestone, or slag, and this mixture is fed into the furnace at the rate of fifteen to twenty tons per diem. About every two hours or so the furnace is "tapped" from below, and the molten metal (known as "base bullion") is drawn off, together with the "matte." The slag is then cleaned out of the crucible, the "breast" is bricked up again, the smelting goes on as before, till, after several weeks, the fire-brick requires to be renewed, when the furnace has to be "blown out." The base bullion consists chiefly of lead, containing some 300 oz. of silver to the ton. The copper is chiefly contained in the "copper matte," and is re-smelted by itself. The ores from the Revenue and other "Geneva" district mines have been, till lately, packed on mules and sent across the range to these works, to save the heavy freight. But local smelting works are in contemplation, and have, in fact, been commenced.

### THE MIKADO'S COURTIER.

On many former occasions the readers of this Journal have been entertained with the clever sketches of Mr. Charles Wirgman, a skilful artist and genial humourist long resident at Yokohama, who delights especially to portray the whimsical effects of the late sudden revolution in Japanese manners and costumes. The adoption of European hats, coats, and boots, within the last five years, by nearly all the fashionable people in native society, has been remarked with amusement by every traveller visiting the chief towns of that remote East Asiatic insular kingdom. Mr. Simpson, when he sojourned there a week or two, on his way home from Peking by the route of San Francisco, likewise furnished us with a few laughable Illustrations of the difficulty experienced by Japanese gentlemen in putting on their stiff and tight leathern foot-gear on their poor unaccustomed feet, and other curious instances of the same kind. A third artistic contributor, M. Régamey, who was in Japan last November, after spending three or four years in America, has supplied, with other sketches, the one reproduced in our Engraving published this week. Its style and character will probably remind our old subscribers of Mr. Wirgman's treatment of similar subjects. The scene here represented took place on the birthday of his Imperial Majesty the Sovereign Mikado of Japan, at the palace of the Governor of Kiyoto, now ranked the first of the Imperial cities. All the Government officials of that city and province had come up to the palace, as in duty bound, to pay their respects to his Majesty, whose illustrious person was not visible, by doing homage to his photographed portrait exhibited in the grand reception hall. These native gentlemen were compelled, by express order, to appear in what is supposed to be the proper dress for ceremonious visits of French or English gentlemen; and it is well known that on the continent of Europe, wherever people have to wait upon a high public functionary, at any hour of the morning, custom requires them to wear the swallow-tail black coat, open shirt-front, and white linen necktie, which in England are usually reserved for a dinner party or evening attire. In the pattern of boots, and the trick of tucking up their trousers, it is to be feared that the Japanese *hommes comme il faut* have not yet attained that degree of masculine elegance which would pass criticism in the polite society of Western nations. There is also, as we see in M. Régamey's sketch, at least one of these gentlemen, who may be a very good rider when mounted in his own fashion, but who does not know on which side an equestrian à l'Anglaise would get upon his horse. In this preliminary act, as well as in "the rule of the road" for meeting another rider or vehicle from the opposite direction, we are guided by the versified proverb, which bears no translation into a foreign language:—

If you go to the left, you are sure to go right;  
If you go to the right, you go wrong.

Mr. John Bawtree, of Colchester, has bought the theatre in that town in order to convert it into a soldiers' institute.

At a special meeting of the Oxford Town Council on Wednesday morning Mr. E. L. Hussey, surgeon, of that city, was unanimously elected Coroner, in the place of Mr. W. Brunner, deceased. Mr. Hussey, before his election, retired from the Town Council, and paid the usual fine of £20.

The Queen has approved the following alterations being made in the style and title of the 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoon (Scots Greys), the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers), and of those corps being in future styled respectively the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), the Scots Guards, and the 21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers).

Lord Blantyre writes to point out that the Americans for a long time spent about £30,000 a year on missionary objects in Turkey in Asia, and have made marked and valuable progress in disseminating the purer faith of Protestants. The Turkish Missions Aid Society, of 8, Adam-street, Strand, collect about £3000 a year, and assist the American and numerous benevolent institutions in the East.

The Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show opened on Wednesday and continued until Friday. The entries of fat stock were fewer than those of last year. There were 266 entries, as compared with 380 last year, while of yearling bulls there were 129, as compared with 132, this year's entries being far superior in point of quality. The appearance of the animals in every section was highly creditable, showing that if the herds in the country are diminishing the quality is being maintained at a high standard. Mr. J. P. Tynte, of Tynte Park, Dunlavin, for his shorthorn bull Red Cross, was awarded the blue ribbon of the show; while Mr. Francis W. Low, of Kilshane, Tipperary, won the second prize. The Chaloner Plate, value £155, was won by Mr. Chaloner himself with his shorthorn roan bull Royal Arthur. Last year also Mr. Chaloner was awarded the cup for his bull Royal Arthur. In the two preceding years it was carried off by Major O'Reilly, M.P. This year in the same class Mr. Arthur J. Campbell, of Fermoy, obtained second prize for his roan bull Earl of Derby. In the yearling heifers class Mr. Gambleton, of Tallow, in the county of Cork, was successful, his red-and-white heifer, Princess Thyra, gaining the first prize. The Duke of Connaught visited the show during the afternoon and spent considerable time in inspecting the animals.





SILVER MINING IN COLORADO.





JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RETURNING FROM PAYING THEIR RESPECTS TO THE MIKADO.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The report upon the Public Worship Estimates was read yesterday week before the Finance Committee. The report sets forth at some length the necessity of enforcing the obedience of the clergy to the civil law, and declares that it is time to bring them back to a vigorous application of the Concordat. The Government have taken a remarkable step affecting the Roman Catholics in France. It is announced that they have resolved to treat both clerical and secular meetings on a footing of absolute equality and to forbid every Catholic association. Acting in this spirit they have dissolved the Paris Catholic Committee and prevented the general meetings which were to have been held this week in Paris. A private meeting of the members of the committee, in lieu of the general meeting prohibited by the authorities as contrary to law, was held on Tuesday evening—Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, presiding. Senator Chesnelong delivered a speech, in which several allusions were made to "the threatened existence" of the Paris Catholic Committee, but which, the speaker affirmed, would, nevertheless, continue to live. Cardinal Guibert, at the close of the meeting recommended the Catholic committees not to deal with purely political questions.

Parisians were favoured with delightful weather for Easter Sunday this year. The day began with the religious services—high mass and general communion in all the sacred edifices. At Notre Dame alone, which is the parish church for the city of Paris, it is calculated that 7000 persons partook of communion. Low mass was said there at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and afterwards M. Monsabre preached. In the other places of worship the attendance was unusually large, and the number of the Easter communicants exceeded those of many years past.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Paris states that the rumour of a reconciliation between Prince Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie and her son having been repeated by the *Union*, M. Paul de Cassagnac, the accredited representative of "Napoleon IV.," has contradicted the rumour and attacked the Prince in very violent terms.

Mr. Layard arrived in Paris on Wednesday morning, on his way from Madrid to London, and he was entertained at dinner by Lord Lyons on the following day.

According to some of the French papers, the King of Holland will send 40,000 tulips to the Exhibition of 1878.

A general ball was given on Wednesday, in the saloon of the Grand Hotel, under the patronage of Lord Lyons, for the benefit of the English charities in Paris.

At a meeting of the French Geographical Society, on Wednesday evening, the President announced that the great gold medal of the society had been awarded to Lieutenant Cameron, in recognition of his services in the cause of geographical science.

The long-talked-of drama, "Les Exilés," was brought out on Sunday night at the Porte St. Martin.

M. Edmond Lockroy, the brilliant journalist and deputy for Paris, was on Tuesday married to Madame Charles Hugo, widow of the great poet's son. The ceremony was of a purely civil character, and was attended by many prominent Republicans, including Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and Gambetta.

But other than rose-coloured events have to be chronicled. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that two bodies, tightly fastened together by means of a strong cord, were on Tuesday taken from the river Seine at Rouen. They were those of Henri Dominois, a young man of twenty, and Eliza Dupré, his sweetheart, a maiden of eighteen. Henri was the son of M. Dominois, who occupies a good position in life; and Eliza was a simple work-girl, pretty and honest, with whom he fell desperately in love. A letter found in the pocket of the young man told, in a few plain words, their short but tragic story. "Our parents," said this little manuscript, "would not allow us to marry, and we resolved to perish together, in order that we might not be separated in Paradise." The bodies had remained in the river from March 6, when the two young people disappeared from their respective homes.

The death at Blois (Loir-et-Cher) of Mgr. Pallu du Parc, Bishop of that diocese, at the age of seventy-two, from an attack of apoplexy, is announced; and of M. Victor Sixte, of Lyons, at the age of one hundred years.

M. Charles Marchal, painter, on Saturday last, shot himself dead in his studio, Place Pigalle, Paris. Everything in the studio was methodically arranged; the pictures were on the easels as if visitors were expected, and on the mantelpiece were letters containing words of adieu from the unfortunate artist. He had lately been despondent about his eyesight and his professional success.

## ITALY.

The Pope rose yesterday week at six o'clock, and, after fulfilling all the usual devotions of Good Friday, received a number of the Cardinals. His Holiness went to St. Peter's to attend Divine service, but had to be carried there. On Saturday he gave audience to more than 1000 strangers of all nations, chiefly French and Spanish, with a few English. He also gave an audience to a number of persons on Sunday. His Holiness continues better. He gave an audience on Wednesday morning in the Raphael Gallery of the Vatican.

Signor Girone, minister of the Italian Methodist Church, has been created Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy for his services in the education of the young.

Two notorious brigands, brothers, named Alfano, were arrested at Palermo yesterday week. They were escorted to prison by a crowd, which is said to have displayed great joy.

## SPAIN.

The King left Seville last Saturday, with the Princess of the Asturias. The festivities of Holy Week attracted 40,000 visitors to Seville. The King and the Royal family, with the Court, the Ministers, and the German Ambassador, took part in every ceremony, as well as in the procession on Good Friday. On his arrival at Cordova King Alfonso was received with a great display of loyalty.

Mr. Layard, the British Minister in Spain, left Madrid on Tuesday, and Sir John Walsham has arrived there to take charge of the Legation. Our Government has determined to send Mr. Layard to Constantinople, to act as temporary Ambassador during the absence of Sir Henry Elliot. Mr. Layard was unpaid Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople from Nov. 2, 1847, till March 20, 1849; and was appointed fifth paid Attaché at Constantinople April 5, 1849, in order to enable him to carry out his researches in the valley of the Tigris.

## GERMANY.

The total number of congratulatory telegrams received at the palace on the German Emperor's birthday amounted to 1858, the letters of congratulation nearly reaching 3000.

The Crown Prince of Germany left Berlin on Wednesday evening for Hanover, to welcome the King of Sweden, who passes that city on his return home from Heidelberg, where the Queen some time since took up her residence on account of the delicate state of her health.

Prince Henry and Princess Charlotte, the children of the Crown Prince and Princess, and Princess Louise Margaret, the daughter of Prince Frederic Charles, were confirmed on

March 28 in the private chapel of the Royal castle. Dr. Koegel, Chaplain to the Emperor, officiated. The ceremony was attended by the Emperor and Empress, with all the members of the Royal family, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, Duke Ernest of Coburg-Gotha, the whole Court, the English Ambassador, several Ministers of State, Field Marshals, and Generals, the President of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council, the Court Chaplain, the clergy of the cathedral, and the chief burgomaster and municipal authorities of Berlin. The teachers and companions of the confirmees were also present at the service.

Princess Charlotte, the eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany, was betrothed to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen on Sunday last, the ceremony being performed at the palace of his Imperial Highness. The Princess, who is the eldest granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was born July 24, 1860, and the Prince to whom she is betrothed on April 1, 1851. The *Morning Post* correspondent at Berlin says, "it will be a matter of satisfaction to the English people to know that this union will be one entirely of mutual inclination."

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Berlin on Tuesday, and were received at the railway station by the Crown Prince and Princess. Having been visited by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and having returned the visit, they dined with the Crown Prince.

Sunday being Prince Bismarck's birthday, numerous telegrams and addresses of congratulation reached the Imperial Chancellor from all parts of the Empire, as well as from abroad. The Emperor and Crown Prince visited the Chancellor in the morning, and congratulated him. A concert was given by the bands of the Alexander Regiment and the 2nd Regiment of the Guards. The Prince was born in 1814. It appears that Prince Bismarck is about to take his long-contemplated prolonged leave of absence, and there are rumours that he intends resigning the Chancellorship; but on this point there is much contrariety of opinion.

General Ignatieff reached Berlin on Wednesday week, and, an hour after his arrival, went to the Foreign Office, where he had an interview with Prince Bismarck.

The Emperor has appointed Professor Droysen, of Berlin, to be "Historiographer of Brandenburg History."

The German Empire has concluded commercial treaties with Peru, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

Count Armin has lost his sight through erysipelas, and is not likely, it is said, to long survive.

Professor Dr. Braun, director of the Botanical Garden at Berlin, died there on the 29th ult.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The receipts derived from direct and indirect taxes in Austria for the year 1876 were 7,249,000 fl. in excess of the estimate. In the months of January and February of the present year the receipts from taxes amounted to 1,761,000 fl. more than during the same period of last year.

## ROUMANIA.

The Chamber of Deputies has decided, by 49 votes to 17, to proceed with the impeachment of M. Boeresca. Five members of the committee who were appointed to inquire into the charges brought against the ex-Minister have tendered their resignations. The vacancies thus caused will be filled up, and the committee will then support the charges against the accused before the Court of Cassation.

In Wednesday's sittings of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies a message of Prince Charles was read dissolving the Senate and closing the Session of the Chamber of Deputies.

## GREECE.

The Session of the Chamber of Deputies was closed yesterday week by a Royal order. After a prolonged discussion the Chamber has unanimously adopted the Government bill creating a special military reserve. The vote is regarded as a mark of confidence in the present Ministry.

## DENMARK.

The Session of the Rigsdag was closed last Wednesday by a Royal decree. The Budget has not been voted, as the Landthing and Folkething have adopted proposals directly opposed to each other, the former House by 51 to 13 votes, the latter by 72 to 24. A telegram says that the Folkething prevented all discussion, although the President of the Council signified his desire to address the House.

## AMERICA.

General Wade Hampton, the Democratic Governor of South Carolina, had an interview with President Hayes last week, in which he represented that the interests of the State were suffering severely, that a speedy settlement was necessary, and that if the Federal troops were withdrawn the State House would not be seized by the mob, the Government would be established by purely legal means, and all classes of citizens would be protected. But Mr. Chamberlain, the Republican Governor, declares that the withdrawal of the troops will ruin the Republican party in South Carolina, which will then have no means of resisting the forces of General Wade Hampton. President Hayes's Cabinet has directed the Secretary of War to order the removal of the Federal troops from the State House at Columbia (capital of South Carolina) to their camp. President Hayes has formally instructed the Special Commission proceeding to Louisiana to endeavour to remove the obstacles to the establishment of one sole Government; but if they are insuperable, to arrange for the recognition of one of the Legislatures to settle the question. The Commission is also to ascertain the state of public feeling concerning the rights and privileges of all classes of citizens, which the President is determined to protect.

The Senate of the State of New York has rejected, by a vote of 13 to 9, Governor Robinson's nomination of General McClellan as Superintendent of Public Works in the State.

Fifteen ladies obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia last month.

It is stated by the *Daily News* New York correspondent, that, according to estimates which have been made, the unemployed in the United States number two million.

The New York Rifle Association is, says a Reuter's telegram, obliged to decline the return match in Ireland next June to which they had been invited.

The Republican candidates in Rhode Island have been returned for the post of Governor, and at all the other State offices. The Republicans also have a large majority in the State Legislature over the Democrats and Prohibitionists.

The Indian chief Spotted Tail, with 900 of his followers, is reported to have made peace with the Government. Sitting Bull, however, remains obstinate.

Particulars of the bursting of a reservoir at Staffordville, Connecticut, have been received. The reservoir was 600 acres in superficial extent, and on the breaking of the dam a torrent 30 ft. deep swept through the village of Stafford Springs, a distance of six miles, into the river Willimantic, destroying everything in its course, and doing damage to the estimated extent of 1,000,000 dols. The inhabitants having had timely warning, only two persons are reported to have been drowned.

## CANADA.

Meetings of the Immigration and Colonisation Committee in the Canadian Parliament have shown the general opinion of the members to be that immigration should for the present be confined to agricultural labourers. Mr. Le Sage, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Quebec, gave some interesting testimony as to that province.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has published a pastoral in which he deprecates the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Charlevoix election in unseating Mr. Langeron on the ground of priestly interference and bribery. The Archbishop declares that the electoral law invades the rights of the Catholic Church.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

The programme of the opening ceremonial of the South African Exhibition has been published. Sir Henry Barkly will be received at the exhibition building by the Colonial Committee, and an address will be presented to his Excellency. There will be a magnificent show of agricultural machinery, and the Exhibition is expected to prove a great success.

By this time, probably, Sir Henry Barkly has handed over the Governorship of the Cape Colony to Sir Bartle Frere, and the new ruler of our South African Settlements is face to face with one of the most perplexing and arduous problems in Colonial politics.

According to the latest intelligence received from the Cape (to March 3), the opinion was gaining ground that the annexation of the Transvaal Republic is inevitable. In his interview with the members of the Transvaal Government, Sir Theophilus Shepstone pointed out that the only means of preventing a Kaffir war was union under one powerful head, and that it was useless to speak of reforms for maintaining the country's independence. Five companies of the 13th Foot Regiment have been ordered to Newcastle, Natal—the best spot for massing troops should they be required to move into the Transvaal or Zululand.

## INDIA.

In the Legislative Council on March 28 Lord Lytton delivered a speech upon the Indian Budget. His Excellency, reviewing the financial measures proposed, said it had been determined for the future to exclude the expenditure for extraordinary public works from the ordinary accounts. Regarding the cotton duties, he strongly upheld Lord Salisbury's views, believing that these duties were unsound in principle and contrary to Indian interests; their abolition had therefore been decided upon. With reference to the present famine, his Excellency contrasted the estimated expense of £5,250,000 for a larger area of distress with the actual outlay of £6,750,000 entailed by the previous famine in the smaller area of Bengal. Proceeding next to speak of the efficiency of the army, Lord Lytton repudiated any hostile intention on the part of the Government against neighbouring States and explained the pacific character of its frontier policy. He announced the successful settlement effected with the Khan of Khelat, and stated that confidence had been completely restored by British influence. He believed that the security of the frontier was only attainable by the friendly presence and salutary influence of upright English gentlemen among the barbarous neighbours of the Empire, and not by military expeditions. His Excellency disapproved of spasmodic gifts of arms and money to uncivilised States or unreciprocated liability with them. Alluding to the relations with Cabul, Lord Lytton stated that a friendly feeling had been manifested by the envoys sent by the Ameer to the Peshawur Conference. The only security against misunderstanding and distrust was frank intercourse. Events in Turkey and religious fanaticism were agitating Cabul and had disturbed the mind of the Ameer, but the Imperial Government had no reason to depart from its non aggressive policy.

His Excellency has left Calcutta for Lucknow, whence he will go to Nynce Tal.

## AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Kennedy, the new Governor of Queensland, has arrived at Brisbane.

Mr. Samuel Deering, the Acting Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government in Adelaide, South Australia, dated the 28th ult.:—"The drought has broken up in South Australia. Heavy rains have fallen over the whole of the pastoral and agricultural districts. Nine inches have fallen at the Great Bight, and seven inches on Yorke's Peninsula; over four inches elsewhere, extending into the interior and right across the Continent. A general system of telegraphic weather signals stretches over the greater part of Australia. The telegraph from Adelaide, South Australia, to Western Australia is nearly completed. His Excellency Sir W. Wellington Cairns (brother of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor) arrived in Adelaide, and on March 24 was sworn in as Governor of South Australia."

About £15,500 has been subscribed to the fund for establishing a bishopric at Rangoon when the last mail left.

Spring has set in at St. Petersburg. A change in the weather occurred last Friday night, when a thaw began. It has been the longest winter known in Russia for years.

A new industry was started in Bombay a few days ago by a Parsee, Mr. Pherozeshah, who opened his pottery-works at Naigaum, a few miles from Bombay.

Mr. Francis Marett, one of the senior Judges of Jersey Royal Court, has been appointed Lieutenant-Bailiff, in place of Lieutenant-Bailiff Lerrier, deceased.

The Sultan has conferred the third class order of the Medjidie upon Mr. F. I. Scudamore, in recognition of his valuable services in reorganising the postal and telegraphic system of Turkey.

The *Shen-Poo*, a Chinese newspaper, renders Queen Victoria's new title by Yiu-tu-H'wang-ti, and remarks that there are now two H'wangtis in Asia—the one in India, the other in China.

A competition has been opened at The Hague for a statue of Spinoza in bronze on a stone pedestal. Artists of all countries are invited to compete. Details will be given by the secretary to the committee, H. J. Betz, The Hague.

The death of M. Jean Baptiste Madou, a well-known Belgian painter, is announced. He was born in 1796, and was a Knight of the Order of Leopold and of the French Legion of Honour, a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and an Associate of the Antwerp Academy.

The *National Zeitung* says that the painting of Van Eyck, recently stolen from the Berlin Museum, has been recovered. A few days ago a saddler took a picture to the secretary of the Museum and inquired if it was the missing work for which a reward was offered. He stated that he had purchased it from a stranger for 17½ groschen, and was ignorant of its value and history until his attention was called to the story of the theft by acquaintances. The picture was the missing Van Eyck; but the authorities have delayed the payment of the reward (300 marks) until they have been enabled to test the truth of the finder's story.



## The Extra Supplement.

## OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

We have already given a sufficiently precise account of the opening of the first Parliament of the Turkish Empire, by his Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamid II., at the Imperial Palace of Dolma-baghtché, adjacent to Constantinople, on Monday, the 19th ult. The text of his Majesty's Speech from the Throne, as read in his presence by the First Secretary, Said Pasha, was published in full by means of a telegraphed report; and the letters of several newspaper correspondents have not added much of importance to the descriptions of the ceremony which were received here in the same week. Our Illustrations have necessarily required more time for the transmission of the Artists' Sketches to London, and for the production of the Engravings; but the subject has rather gained than lost popular interest, from the anxious expectancy which awaits the deliberative and legislative proceedings of the new Turkish Parliament. The large Engraving presented this week as an Extra Supplement is a very effective representation of the scene in the magnificent "Throne Hall" of the Imperial Palace, at the moment of reading the Sultan's Speech. His Majesty stands in front of the throne. It is shaped rather like a sofa, and is constructed of the finest woods plated with thick gold, in which are set many glittering jewels; the seat has a cushion of black velvet, with rich arabesque embroidery. A small carpet of silk, fringed with gold, is spread in front of the throne. Abdul Hamid is simply attired in an ordinary Turkish overcoat, dark blue, with black trousers, military cap, and white kid gloves; but he wears the splendid badge of the Osmanieh, and his clasped hands rest upon the gorgeous jewelled hilt of a priceless sabre. His two brothers, Reschid Effendi the heir presumptive, and Kemaleddin Effendi, stand at the rearward corner of the throne, on the Sultan's left hand. A few steps in advance of the Sultan, at the right hand front corner of the square carpet, is the Secretary reading the speech, which was handed him by the Grand Vizier, who had received it from the Sultan's own hand. Kiamil Bey, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, or Lord High Chamberlain, stands immediately before the Sultan, with hands folded on his breast, as if waiting for orders. Along both sides of the hall are ranged, in due succession, the Ministers and Court officials, the Pashas, Muchirs, Ulemas, and other dignitaries of the State, and of the Moslem Church. The Senators and Deputies, about thirty of the former and ninety or a hundred of the latter, occupy the lower end of the Hall, to the left-hand side of our Engraving. The President of the Senate is Server Pasha; while Ahmed Vefik Effendi, a learned and enlightened man, with a character for honesty and liberality, is President of the Representative Chamber. We shall give an Illustration of the Parliament House, and one of the sittings of this Parliament, in our next publication.

There is little or no positive news of fresh events in Turkey since our last; the negotiations for peace with the delegates of Montenegro, owing to their demand of the cession of Nick-sich, have remained unsuccessful; and the Turkish Government has seemed to be awaiting the result of General Ignatieff's negotiations with Lord Derby for the signature of a joint protocol, in which the European Powers should record their adherence to the resolutions of the late Conference at Constantinople. It is understood that, upon this consideration, whatever may be its practical effectiveness, the Russian Government will order the demobilisation of its army, which would allow the Turkish Government to do likewise. Mr. Layard, the newly-appointed British Ambassador, is expected to be at Constantinople about the end of next week.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Justice Hawkins has consented to preside at the forty-fifth anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on June 4.

Sir R. Colinson presided last week over the half-yearly meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. General testimony was borne to the increased growth of the organisation.

Dr. H. W. Acland, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, has consented to preside at a meeting convened by the Charity Organisation Society, to be held at the Society of Arts, for the purpose of considering the subject of Metropolitan Medical Charity.

The movement for providing institutes for the recreation and instruction of working lads inaugurated at the Mansion House last autumn has been put to a practical test by the establishment of one institution at Mount-place, Whitechapel-road. Between 200 and 300 lads have joined the institute.

At the request of an influential deputation, headed by Lord Dunsany, Lord Monteagle, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., the Lord Mayor has agreed to convene a public meeting in aid of the plan and operations of the Charity Organisation Society, to be held at the Mansion House on Friday, April 27.

On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of the London General Porters' Benevolent Institution took place at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street—Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hadley in the chair. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £1400 were announced.

There were 24.8 hours of sunshine in London last week out of 88.4 hours during which the sun was above the horizon. The sun shone on every day of the week, but only for six minutes on Monday. On Sunday and Saturday there were on each day upwards of five hours of sunshine.

Mr. J. Hollingshead presided as treasurer at the annual meeting of the Royal Theatrical Fund on Wednesday, in the place of Mr. Buckstone, resigned. The society had paid nearly £2000 to annuitants during the past year and handed over a balance to the capital fund, which now exceeds £13,000.

There was a heavy storm of hail and rain, with lightning and thunder, in London on Wednesday afternoon, which lasted upwards of an hour. The storm was felt in many parts of the country, and telegraphic communication sustained some interruption. One house on East Cliff, Folkestone, was struck, the roof partially lifted off, and four rooms wrecked.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode will deliver a lecture next Friday, at the Royal Institution, on his Great Induction Coil, described in the *Philosophical Magazine* for January last and in the *Nineteenth Century* for March. The lecture will be illustrated with some new experiments on stratified discharges, which a coil of this enormous power has for the first time rendered practicable.

The last of the lectures in connection with the Scientific Loan Exhibition was delivered at South Kensington last Saturday evening by Mr. W. S. Mitchell—Major Festing occupying the chair. After the lecture, the following resolution was unanimously carried by a crowded assemblage:—"We who form the audience at this, the last of the present series of lectures in

connection with the loan collection of scientific apparatus, desire to thank the board of the Science and Art Department for having arranged this series of lectures. We would wish to take this opportunity to express the hope that the loan collection of scientific apparatus may lead to a permanent collection of a similar nature. We beg the chairman to convey this resolution to the head of the department."

The planting of trees in some of the principal thoroughfares has long been talked of, and the Marylebone vestry has decided on effecting this improvement in Hamilton and Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, thus converting the road into an avenue, at an estimated cost of £372, half of which amount will be subscribed by the inhabitants. It is to be hoped that this course will be adopted before long with regard to other streets which are wide enough for the purpose.

A few nights ago a jeweller in Upper-street, Islington, was placing in a box about fifty gold and silver watches, when a man rushed into the shop and ran away with the box and its contents. The jeweller pursued the thief, and was assisted in doing so by several of the passers by. In the course of the pursuit the thief threw away the box, which, with a portion of its contents, was ultimately recovered. The thief escaped, but a man who was found transferring some of the watches from the box to his pockets was taken into custody.

The fourth exhibition for the present season of choice flowers and fruits in connection with the meetings of the fruit and floral committees of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday in the Conservatory at South Kensington. Notwithstanding the violent thunderstorm the attendance of ladies was unusually large. As at all similar exhibitions, the chief contributors were nurserymen in and around London; but there were also a goodly number of exhibits from the gardens of private ladies and gentlemen.

We have already stated that the City authorities contemplate the establishment of a National Industrial University of Scientific and Technical Education, under the auspices of the livery companies of the city of London. It is proposed first to erect a building as the central hall of the City Guilds Industrial University, on a plot of ground between the Temple and Blackfriars, on the Thames Embankment, consisting of a large amphitheatre or lecture-room, a council-room with library, a museum of trade examples, and a room for models.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the fourth week of March) was 85,732, of whom 38,901 were in work-houses and 46,831 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 237, 11,317, and 20,511 respectively. In the number of indoor paupers, however, there is an increase of 2311 as compared with last year, and of 2664 and 2367 as compared with 1875 and 1874. The number of vagrants relieved the last day of the week was 585, of whom 429 were men, 129 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

At a late hour on Monday night, when about 4000 persons were assembled in the grounds of the Welsh Harp, Hendon, a torpedo, which a man named Tatham, in the employ of the Trinity House, had taken down to that place, exploded. The shock of the explosion was so great that the whole of the windows at the Upper Welsh Harp were shattered, as were also those at the railway station. Every light in the gardens and house was extinguished, and the signal lights for some distance along the line were put out. The shock was also felt severely at the village of Hendon, where a number of windows were broken, and was felt as far off as Harrow, Hampstead, Mill-hill, and the northern parts of London.

The annual spring muster and march-out of the volunteer force of the city of London is fixed to be held on the 21st inst. The troops will, as usual, assemble at Finsbury-square and march to Hyde Park. A brigade field-day has been fixed to be held, under Colonel de Horsey, Grenadier Guards, on the 12th prox., in which the following troops will take part:—London Rifle Brigade, Civil Service, Custom-House Rifles, and Post-Office Rifles. On the same day the Grey Brigade, under Lord Abinger, will be brigaded in Hyde Park. The London Rifle Brigade will have a camp of instruction near London, from May 19 to May 28, inclusive; and camps of a similar character are to be formed at Wimbledon, Esher, Wandsworth, and other places.

The tired artists have laid by their brushes and dispatched their pictures to the fate that awaits them within the walls of the Royal Academy. Tuesday was the last day for sending in works to Burlington House, and to all outside the Sacred Grove the next three weeks will be a time of terrible suspense. The thought and labour of many months are hanging in the scales, and we truly hope that the difficult labours of the Council of the Royal Academy will result in giving average satisfaction to the great body of expectants.—There will soon be another palatial building for the use of artists. In less than a month's time, as we are led to expect, the Grosvenor Gallery, in New Bond-street, will be open. Here we are promised ample space, so that frames may not elbow each other, nor colour awkwardly conflict with colour.

The general annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was held last week, at the offices, 18, Newgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. William Morley. The report of the governors showed that the subscriptions for the past year had amounted to £1734, and the donations to £796; making, with money received from other sources, a gross income of £5489, showing an increase of £854 over the receipts of the previous year. The industrial department still continued in full working order, all clothing worn by the children being made at the asylum. Forty-five children were received into the institution during the past year, and twenty-five boys and eighteen girls left at the expiration of their time, and all were reported as doing well in situations. The general health of the asylum had been extremely satisfactory. The report closed with an appeal for funds.

The National Union of Elementary Teachers opened their eighth annual conference, on Monday, in the School Hall, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street—Mr. W. Gardner, of Liverpool, in the chair. One of the subjects which occupied the attention of the gathering was school discipline. On Tuesday the Conference was resumed at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus—Mr. W. Gardner in the chair. A discussion upon the pupil-teacher system was followed by one upon the annual endorsement of certificates, which was unanimously voted to be unnecessary, unjust, and productive of much dissatisfaction amongst teachers. It was resolved that the executive be instructed to take immediate steps to bring the resolution under the attention of the Education Department. At Wednesday's conference a resolution was agreed to declaring that the scheme for needlework, as given in the new code, is thoroughly impracticable, and will, if enforced, banish needlework as an extra subject for class teaching from elementary schools. In the evening Sir E. H. Currie presided at a public meeting in the Memorial Hall. Plymouth has been fixed upon as the place of next year's meeting.

The births registered last week were 2429, and the deaths 2052, the former having been 113 below and the latter 353 above the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 86 from smallpox, 53 from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 48 from whooping-cough, 14 from different forms of fever, and 7 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 243 deaths were referred, against 254 and 201 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 4 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the five previous weeks had steadily increased from 303 to 575, further rose last week to 645, which exceeded the corrected weekly average by 231; 427 resulted from bronchitis, and 152 from pneumonia. The deaths from this class of disease during the four weeks ending last Saturday exceeded the number in the preceding four weeks by 56 per cent. Seven deaths were caused by horses or vehicles.

Most of the London churches were crowded on Good Friday at the various special services which were held. What is known as "the service of the three hours" has been this year introduced in many churches the clergy of which are not Ritualists or even very pronounced High Churchmen. That portion of the Londoners who regard the day as a holiday had the benefit of exceedingly fine weather, and all the places of resort around the metropolis were thronged with holiday-makers. Nearly all the railway companies ran cheap excursion-trains, one train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, from London Bridge to Portsmouth, started with between 600 and 700 passengers. At the Lillie-bridge Grounds about 8000 persons assembled to witness the annual sports of the Cumberland and Westmorland Wrestling Society; and at the Crystal Palace the total number of visitors was 26,236. A so-called "mass meeting," convened by the "Commons' Protection League," was held in Hyde Park, when a resolution affirming the desirability of preserving open spaces for the people was adopted. Mr. J. de Morgan was among the speakers.—Vast numbers of persons were abroad on Easter Monday in pursuit of holiday pleasure. By the numerous excursion-trains to distant parts also many thousands of holiday makers left London, tempted by the comparative fineness of the day. A gathering took place in Hyde Park, convened for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Tichborne Claimant, two of whose children sat near Dr. Kenealy, the chairman. A resolution was adopted embodying a petition to Parliament praying for the release of the convict. All the places of popular resort and amusement in London and the suburbs were thronged. Over 58,000 persons went to the Crystal Palace, and 38,592 to the Zoological Gardens—an increase of nearly 2000 over the Easter Monday of last year. The South Kensington Museum was visited by 26,924 persons, which was about 2000 more than went there last year; the British Museum by 18,929 persons—an increase of over 5000; and the National Gallery by over 20,000 persons. Nearly 2400 sightseers visited the Tower of London, and about 5500 persons passed through the state apartments at Windsor Castle during the day. The river steam-boats were heavily laden in the afternoon, and an immense number of holiday-makers assembled in the parks and in the various open spaces around London. At the Mansion House in the evening the Lord Mayor gave his usual Easter Monday banquet.—Following the old custom, the "Bluecoat boys" went to the Mansion House on Tuesday to receive their Easter gifts. Six hundred and thirty-six boys were each presented with two buns and a coin new from the Mint. To thirteen Grecians one guinea each was given, to seven probationers half a guinea each, to 41 monitors half-a-crown each, and a shilling each to the remaining 575 "blues." After this ceremony the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the Bluecoat boys, went to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the second Spital Sermon was preached before them by the Rev. J. M. Robertson, chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

Markets and fairs have been prohibited in Berkshire.

We regret to announce the death, on the 27th ult., of Mr. W. R. Buckman, for many years one of the artistic staff of this Journal, in his thirty-fifth year.

The Somerset Quarter Sessions has appointed a committee with power to close fairs and markets throughout the county should cattle plague break out.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Greenbank, St. Helen's, on Monday. The new building is to accommodate 850 worshippers, and will cost about £10,000.

The Royal Berks Volunteers, numbering about 560, had its first annual drill at Calcot Park, on Monday last, by the permission of Mr. J. H. Blagrove. Under the command of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., the corps went through several evolutions, and he expressed himself well pleased with their efficiency.

The portrait of his Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, which we have engraved, is from a photograph by Messrs. J. H. Goldsmid and Gurney, of New York; and the portraits of Queen Kapiolani and Prince Leleiohoku from photographs by Mr. M. Dickson, of Honolulu. They were lent us by Mr. Serjeant Sleigh, as elsewhere mentioned.

Sir George Elliott, M.P., was on Wednesday installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Eastern Division of South Wales Freemasons at Aberdare. After the close of the proceedings in the Provincial Grand Lodge the brethren adjourned to the Market-house, where a banquet was served, the company numbering 500.

From the West Coast of Africa we have news of a conflict among the natives. In revenge for a raid by the natives of Dido Town, in which the wife of an Acquah chief was carried off, the inhabitants of Bell and Acquah attacked the raiders and effected a great massacre. According to a telegram from Cameron, the victorious tribe were preparing to follow up their success.—Our advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the blockade of the coast of Dahomey is strictly maintained.

A special telegram to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says that Captain Burton has left Suez on a special mission to the Khedive. The object is unknown. The destination of Captain Burton is Morlah, a seaport on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. Captain Burton left in an Egyptian war-vessel, the Sennaar, with two European and two Egyptian staff officers and a body-guard of picked troops.

On Thursday week Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth, for Sydney, the ship Commonwealth, 1345 tons register, commanded by Captain W. A. Sproule, owned by Messrs. C. H. Stewart and Co., of London, and built by Messrs. Russell, at Glasgow, in 1875. She takes out sixty-three married couples, 157 single men, forty-eight single women, sixty boys, fifty-eight girls, and thirteen infants, all of whom have received free or assisted passages.





THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

## THE PROTOCOL.

[TRANSLATION.]

The Powers who have undertaken in common the pacification of the East, and have with that view taken part in the Conference of Constantinople, recognise that the surest means of attaining the object which they have proposed to themselves is, before all, to maintain the agreement so happily established between them, and jointly to affirm afresh the common interest which they take in the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey, and in the reforms to be introduced in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, which the Porte has accepted on condition of itself carrying them into execution.

They take cognisance of the conclusion of peace with Servia.

As regards Montenegro, the Powers consider the rectification of the frontiers and the free navigation of the Bosna to be desirable in the interest of a solid and durable arrangement.

The Powers consider the arrangements concluded, or to be concluded, between the Porte and the two Principalities as a step accomplished towards the pacification which is the object of their common wishes.

They invite the Porte to consolidate it by replacing its armies on a peace footing, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the maintenance of order, and by putting in hand with the least possible delay the reforms necessary for the tranquillity and wellbeing of the provinces, the condition of which was discussed at the Conference. They recognise that the Porte has declared itself ready to realise an important portion of them.

They take cognisance specially of the Circular of the Porte of Feb. 13, 1876, and of the declarations made by the Ottoman Government during the Conference and since, through its representatives.

In view of these good intentions on the part of the Porte, and of its evident interest to carry them immediately into effect, the Powers believe that they have grounds for hoping that the Porte will profit by the present lull to apply energetically such measures as will cause that effective improvement in the condition of the Christian populations which is unanimously called for as indispensable to the tranquillity of Europe, and that, having once entered on this path, it will understand that it concerns its honour as well as its interests to persevere in it loyally and efficaciously.

The Powers propose to watch carefully, by means of their Representatives at Constantinople and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government are carried into effect.

If their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent the return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general. In such case, they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the wellbeing of the Christian populations, and the interests of the general peace.

Done at London, March 31, 1877.

(Signed)

MUNSTER,  
BEUST  
L. D'HARCOURT,  
DERRY,  
L. F. MENABREA,  
SCHOUVALOFF.

## PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons, on the House resuming after the Easter holidays, at four o'clock on Thursday. In answer to Mr. Forster, who asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could give the House any information as to the present position of the negotiations on the Eastern Question, also whether any correspondence with the Russian Government in connection with the Protocol would be published, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said "the Protocol was signed on Saturday last, I think. It has already been presented to the House, together with the procès-verbal, and some correspondence which will throw light on the circumstances and conditions under which it was signed. It will be distributed to-morrow morning, and copies may be had, I expect, at the Votes Office in the course of the evening."

The House next proceeded to consider the various clauses of the Prisons Bill in general Committee. Much discussion then ensued, and several speeches were made upon the past treatment of untried prisoners. Amongst the most remarkable of these were the oratorical deliveries of Mr. Cowen and Mr. Serjeant Simon, the former denouncing in no unmeasured terms the cruelty and tyranny practised under the Liberal Government towards Mr. Kickham (whom he described as an accomplished gentleman, and many other prisoners who, like him, had been arrested under the Treason-Felony Act as Fenians, the latter equally condemnatory of the treatment dealt out to the late Mr. Ernest Jones and other "Chartists." The learned Serjeant availed himself of the opportunity to give an interesting summary of the life of Mr. Jones, and pronounced a glowing eulogium upon both his public and private character. The bill having ultimately gone through Committee, the Prisons (Scotland) Bill was read the second time. The consideration of the Irish Prisons Bill, on the suggestion of Sir M. H. Beach, was deferred. The Civil Service Estimates then occupied the attention of the House for the remainder of its sitting.

Early on Wednesday morning the Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, was burned to the ground. No lives were lost.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was entertained at a banquet at Gloucester on Wednesday by his constituents in celebration of his entering into the Cabinet.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, last week laid the foundation-stone of Sunday schools at Bridgewater, in connection with the Congregational Church there.

## NEW BOOKS.

England, according to some authorities, is, and for some years has been, suffering from a peaceful but oppressive invasion from many quarters—from France, with its victorious race-horses and its handmaids of fashion; from Germany, with its itinerant musicians and its commercial men, and especially its commercial clerks, who will do more work, in better style and for less pay, than their English competitors; from Italy, with its hundreds of organ-grinders; from Belgium, with its cheap labour of many sorts; from America, with its medicine-men and its mediums; and from elsewhere, with whatever of enterprise is not to be frightened away by the "silver streak;" but it is a different kind of incursion which forms the subject of the two large volumes entitled *The Invasions of England*, by Captain H. M. Hozier (Macmillan and Co.), a subject which, if it were to be taken in hand at all, could not well have found a more satisfactory handler than the author who has devoted himself to the task, so generally admitted is his competence both from the military and the literary point of view. But the question is whether, so far as practical purposes and usefulness are concerned, the author might not have confined his labours to the observations which he has made in the score or so of pages forming the last chapter of his second volume. There cannot be many educated persons (and the volumes cannot well be intended for any other class) who have not a sufficiently intimate acquaintance with the history of the various successful and unsuccessful invasions of England from the days of Julius Cæsar to those of Napoleon I., and, even later, to those of Napoleon III., when invasion appeared for a moment to be threatened by the heroic "colonels," who were ready to sail for England at their master's nod and pluck his enemy from the very midst of us. It is true that the author's object was to draw "lessons for the future" from the "history of the past;" but it was surely unnecessary to tell once more the whole of every thrice-told tale. However, at the end of the long account of "invasions to restore the Stuart dynasty," there is a picture which may be studied with advantage, perhaps, at the present time, when there is still prevalent among many excellent people an impression that a particular sort of "atrocities" is perpetrated by Turkish soldiery only. Unless it should be held that English soldiers at the date of Culloden could not be expected to be as humane and civilised as Bashi-Bazouks are expected to be about a century later; for there are some good folks who do not seem to realise the fact that civilisation does not penetrate all countries at the same time to the same extent, and can see no reason why Turkish irregulars in 1876 should be only a little less savage and brutal than English regulars in 1746. But to return to the invasions. They may be divided into foreign and native; that is to say, those which had for their object the imposition of a foreign yoke, and those which merely aimed at substituting one dynasty for another; and they may be further subdivided into those which were effected, those which were attempted, and those which were hardly more than projected. The author has dealt with them all in detail, and with just so much circumstantiality as was requisite to bring out all their bearings, stopping very far short of tediousness. In his last and most important chapter, the author points out that "no invasion has been successful against this country since that which established William III. on the throne of England," and he controverts the opinion that "the invasion of William III. owed its success to the fact that in this country there was a strong party ready to aid him as soon as he appeared upon our shores." Not many readers, probably, will agree with the author. He attributes it "much more to good luck than to good management" that no success, since 1688, has attended the many attempts to invade our shores; and he holds that "the great invasion planned by Napoleon, in 1805, was apparently on the point of being crowned with, to us, most unhappy results, had Villeneuve only had the nerve to push forward." He appears to think that the scientific inventions which have since that time completely altered the conditions of warfare would tell against us, rather than for us; he hints that war may not be so far off as the generality of us imagine; and he describes our prospects, in case of war and invasion, as being so deplorable that if his book should fall into the hands of any foreign potentate whose cupidity has been excited by exaggerated computations of our wealth, it is difficult to conceive how that potentate will be able to refrain from swooping down upon us incontinently. "If," says the author, "an invasion were to take place, and our fleet had either been eluded or overpowered, in what position are we?" We should, no doubt, be in what is called "queer street;" but there is, fortunately, much virtue in an "if," and also in a British fleet, which has not, as a general rule, been hitherto in the habit of being either eluded or overpowered. Still, our fleet may, of course, be useless as a protection; and it may, therefore, be quite worth while, according to our author's suggestion, to expend vast sums upon fortifications and other means of security, such as his military soul loveth.

Expansion is not always wise, and the fragmentary sometimes possesses charms which are diminished rather than increased by subsequent additions made with the view of attaining greater completeness of form and of rounding off the edges; still, it would be ungrateful to regret that the sweet singer who delighted us a while ago with *The Epic of Hades* (Henry S. King and Co.) should have been moved to publish, once more anonymously, another volume supplementary of the former and bearing the same title. The verse is so exquisite and the manners so graceful and winning, so plaintive and sympathetic, so quietly earnest and so brightly hopeful, so simple and yet so scholarly, that the author would always be welcome, if it were only for the excellent example he sets to the modern school of versifiers, who seem to love darkness rather than light, and to aim at mystifying rather than illuminating. And yet it must, however reluctantly, be confessed that in this second volume the author seems to be something more than a little below his former mark. It may be that he merely seems, and is not really; and it may be that the seeming is to be accounted for in a very simple way: because he does not, in this second volume, come upon us with all that freshness and originality which made so great an impression in the case of the former, and consequently does not affect us with so vivid a feeling of agreeable surprise. But, whatever may be the cause, he certainly does seem, in this second volume, to be inferior to his former self in many points—in the structure of his verse, in the happiness of his diction, in the choice of his subjects, in his grasp of them and his power of self-transformation, in his application of the teaching conveyed in the old classical myths, in his occasional bursts of glorious music, in his efforts to reach the loftiest regions. Elegant, as ever, is the versification; but there appear to be, if there are not really, unnecessary and fantastic tricks of metrical style; whilst the sublimity which should be characteristic of him who dares to represent the very nature and the secret thoughts of the gods who live for ever is almost conspicuous by absence. There is abundance of grace in the vision of Artemis, of sweetness in that of Aphrodite, of beauty in that of Apollo; but of celestial majesty and of awful unearthliness there is little trace in the various visions of the deities, though there

is an approximation thereto in the description of the indescribability and invisibility of Zeus. Passion and intensity are powerfully depicted in the stories of Phædra and Clytemnestra; but in them one necessarily misses the cheerful light which, in the first volume, almost invariably broke in and relieved the darkest shade of the most painful picture. The new volume contains two "books," of which one is entitled "Tartarus," and the other "Olympus," and between which the contents of the former volume are intended to take their place as the second book of the complete work. The three books, with their respective headings of "Tartarus," "Hades," and "Olympus," will probably be published, at some future date, in one volume, with a new title; but it is doubtful whether anybody who had the great gratification of reading the first instalment of the work will be beguiled by any new name into regarding the whole production as anything more or less than the gem that first appeared as "The Epic of Hades," with the addition of a setting which will serve very well to give an air of finish, but is in itself of considerably less intrinsic value.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Four or five years ago the Northampton Meeting had fallen to a very low ebb, and looked like taking its place among the third and fourth rate fixtures of the year; but, with the accession of the Messrs. Frail to office and the resumption of early two-year-old racing, it seemed to take a fresh lease of life. There were two really good days of racing on Tuesday and Wednesday last, though the heavy rain which fell at intervals made matters less pleasant than they would otherwise have been. A capital start was made on the first day with the Northamptonshire Cup, for which Dalham was an absentee, though he had a great pull in the weights. Coomassie, in receipt of 10 lb. from Thorn, naturally started favourite; but, though the mare was greatly fancied by the Newmarket division, she was by no means so fit as could have been wished, and will see a better day. Lollypop ran well for six furlongs, which will be found to be his best course; but at the finish old Thorn had little difficulty in winning from Plaisante. A very good field of sixteen came out for the time-honoured Althorp Park Stakes, the quality of the competitors being much superior to that of the field which ran for the Brocklesby Stakes. Lord Clive, by Lord Clifden, from Plunder, and therefore half-brother to Warren Hastings, started a warm favourite. He is a fine-looking colt, though by no means fit, and it is a great pity that, owing to an error in describing his pedigree, his nomination for the Derby and other good races is void. A powerful though rather coarse colt by Pero Gomez—Fair Star was also heavily backed, and the race looked like a match between him and Lord Clive until within fifty yards of the finish, when Hudibras came with a rush and won cleverly. Hudibras, who is by King Victor, probably owed his success to his superior condition; still he is a nice lengthy colt, and likely to win many more races. Pouruivant (8 st. 9 lb.) showed little of his Lincoln form in the Spencer Plate, though he started with the call of his seventeen opponents; and though Coeruleus (7 st. 13 lb.) was unquestionably favoured in the weights, Archer had a difficult task to get him home a head in front of Wanderer (6 st. 3 lb.) Ecossais (9 st. 12 lb.) was stopped by an almost hunting impost, and Lady Ronald (6 st. 3 lb.) did badly; but Chevron (7 st. 4 lb.) showed very prominently up to the distance. Strike (6 st. 10 lb.), about the biggest horse in training, secured the St. Liz Handicap.

There was no race of much importance on Wednesday, except the Northamptonshire Stakes. Perhaps no horse has ever more deserved his name than Scamp (8 st. 4 lb.), as he has disappointed Sir John Astley over and over again, and it was only his fine performance in the Croydon Hurdle-Race which made him a 5 to 2 favourite at Northampton. The race proved one of the most hollow affairs ever seen, as Queen of Cyprus (6 st. 10 lb.), ridden strictly to orders, forced the pace from start to finish, and at last cantered past the post about 160 yards in advance of Talisman (8 st. 1 lb.) and Scamp, both of whom were pulling up. Lord Clive was withdrawn from the Whittlebury Stakes, in which only three ran, Tribute proving much too good for Beauharnais and Jeannine.

The great event of the week in London has been the six-days' walking-match, for £1000, between the famous American pedestrians, D. O'Leary and E. P. Weston. Negotiations for a contest between the pair have long been pending, and at length matters were satisfactorily arranged—Sir John Astley backing Weston, while Mr. S. Hague, of Liverpool, found most of the money for his opponent. The Agricultural Hall was once more the seat of war; and, as usual, each man had a track to himself, Weston taking the inner circuit, which is exactly one seventh of a mile; while O'Leary has to walk thirteen laps to two miles. They started at five minutes past midnight on Sunday, and in the first twenty-four hours Weston accomplished the extraordinary distance of 116 miles 812 yards, by far the best performance he has shown in this country. At this period O'Leary was about three miles and a half behind; but he started again long before his opponent, and during the small hours of Tuesday morning secured a lead which he has since increased. At 45h. 21 min. 33 sec. from the start O'Leary had scored 200 miles, having walked that distance in the fastest time on record by 1h. 13 min. 57 sec. At this period Weston was about seventeen miles in the rear, and at four o'clock p.m. on Thursday the board indicated O'Leary 339 miles (45 during the day); time of last mile, 14 min. 12 sec. Weston, 325 miles (50 during the day); duration of last mile, 15 min. 9 sec. O'Leary was absent from the track at five o'clock, when Weston was within 11 miles 1218 yards of O'Leary's distance. At ten minutes before five Weston left the track, having completed 328 miles; and shortly after five O'Leary, who had rested over four hours, reappeared, looking wonderfully refreshed. Both men looked marvellously fresh and well. Messrs. Payne, Chambers, Atkinson, Conquest, and Watson are the judges; and all the arrangements at the hall are in the hands of the Amateur Athletic Club, represented by Mr. Sydenham Dixon, the secretary.

The prospects of the cricket season are described as being exceedingly good, and the programme of fixtures is said to surpass all its predecessors, both for the number and the importance of the matches.

Lord Salisbury presided at the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, and announced that, at the request of a committee appointed by the magistrates, he had consented to withdraw his resignation of the chairmanship.

The Lords of the Admiralty have conferred special promotion to the rank of deputy inspector-general of hospitals and fleets on Fleet-Surgeon Thomas Colan, M.D., for his services with the Arctic Expedition.

A letter has been received by the Mayor of Manchester from Lord Beaconsfield with reference to an invitation sent by the Town Council to the Queen to open the new Townhall in that city, intimating that it is out of her Majesty's power to comply with the request.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Gray, Canon, to be Chaplain to the Earl of Sefton.  
 Manley, J. J.; Chaplain of the Lambeth Union.  
 Morgan, Dr.; Dean of Waterford.  
 Cobb, W.; Rector of Newchurch.  
 Cornish, William Floyer; Vicar of North Hinksey, Berks.  
 Halcly, Randolph Eddowes; Rector of St. Thomas's, Lower Crumpsall.  
 Jones, Cecil; Vicar of Basingbourne.  
 Malpas, Francis Robert Wellard; Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks.  
 Patterson, Henry Sheridan; Vicar of Deane.  
 Pearson, A.; Rector of Chelmsford.  
 Tugh, James Baldwin; Vicar of Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire.  
 Sampson, S.; Vicar of St. James's, Selby.  
 Thomas, Grant E.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Barbadoes.  
 Thomas, I.; Curate of Leominster, Herefordshire.  
 Thompson, W. Oswald; Vicar of Hemel Hempstead.  
 Waterfield, H. B.; Rector of St. Allen, Cornwall.  
 Whittington, R. T.; Rector of Orsett, Essex.  
 Williams, S. F.; Rector of Cold Norton, Essex.—*Guardian*.

A handsome new church is about to be erected at Erlestoke, Wilts. It will stand just within the park gates, and the expense (£5000) will be borne by Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor.

Three windows, from the manufactory of Messrs. Hardman and Co., have been placed in the west end of the north aisle of Willesden parish church by friends of the late Mr. Whitbread Thomson, who died in May, 1876.

The Company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their forty-third session yesterday week, at the Jerusalem Chamber. The revision of the Books of Kings was carried as far as 2 Kings xiv. 16.

The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated Holy Trinity, Dagnall's Park, on the 22nd ult., in the presence of a large congregation. The Rev. A. T. Browne, M.A., is the first Incumbent, and the patronage of the church is in the Vicar of St. James's, Croydon.

Mr. Henry Rogers, of London and Wolverhampton, laid the memorial-stone of a new church at Moseley Hole, near Wolverhampton, on Tuesday. The church will be built at a cost of £1100. It is intended for the accommodation of 300 persons, and it is expected will be opened in July.

On the 24th ult. the Bishop of Gloucester reopened Upper Slaughter church, which has been restored by Mr. J. E. Cutts at an expense of £1700, the principal contributors being the Bagehot Trust and the Rector, the Rev. E. F. Witts, each £300; Mr. H. Brassey, M.P., £250; Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M.P., £100; Diocesan Association, £70. The ancient Norman structure has undergone considerable alteration. A new pulpit of polished oak has been erected by Mr. C. S. Whitmore.

The sculptured adornments of Frome church have been increased by the addition of three more works from the studio of Mr. Forsyth. One is a representation of the parable of the "Pharisee and Publican," and completes the series of parable and miracle illustrations in the spandrels between the arches of the nave, making sixteen in all. The two other works are a bas-relief and a statue. The former is a pieta, and is placed in the reredos of the Lady Chapel, over which is a large niche, now occupied by a statue of the Madonna. These two works complete the sculpture in the Lady Chapel.

Some marble steps inlaid with jasper, with the words, "Holy, holy, holy," have been placed in the sacristy of Watford parish church, and were uncovered on Saturday. They bear the following inscription on a brass plate:—"To the glory of God, and to the memory of the Right Hon. Louisa Carolina Elizabeth, Countess of Essex, these steps have been placed by the Vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners of Watford, in remembrance of her loving care for the adornment of God's house, and tender regard for the welfare of all around her. A.D. 1877." A stained-glass window, representing the Crucifixion, bearing a similar inscription, has been placed in St. John's Church.

On the 20th inst., the ancient Church of St. Mary, Easebourne, near Midhurst, Sussex, the chancel of which has been rebuilt, was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Chichester. The whole expense of the restoration, which has been under the care of Mr. A. Blomfield, has been borne by the Earl of Egmont, who has also increased the peal of bells to five, and has provided an organ, built by Messrs. Bevington, of Rose-street, Soho. Lady Egmont has likewise presented a handsome oak lectern. A well-executed three-light east window is the gift of the chief residents in the parish. This, as well as the west window (presented by Miss Tufnell), are by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. The lych gate was erected by the Vicar, the Rev. Edward Tufnell.

The exigency committee of the Wesleyan Conference have passed a series of resolutions on the Burials Bill. They have determined to give the bill the most strenuous opposition, and they say that no measure will be satisfactory which does not provide for burial in the parish churchyard by any duly recognised minister and with any appropriate religious service. The executive committee of the Liberation Society have also passed resolutions condemning the bill, and recommending that it should be strenuously opposed.

A new Stock Exchange for Glasgow, erected at a cost of £52,000, was opened on Tuesday.—An influential meeting was held in Glasgow on the same day, Principal Caird presiding, at which it was resolved to form an association for promoting the higher education of women and procuring the co-operation of the University. The objects of the association are to establish a scheme of examination for women similar to those existing elsewhere, to make arrangements for carrying on classes, and to provide funds. A committee was appointed to take the necessary steps.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough visited Trinity College, Dublin, on Thursday week. Having first visited the examination-hall, they proceeded to the library, where a considerable time was spent in examining the literary and art-treasures in the librarian's private apartment, amongst others the book of Kells, the book of Armagh, a copy of the Vulgate, and other rare works in the library. The harp of Brian Boroihme and the ring money attracted special attention. Having paid a brief visit to the geological museum and the engineering school, the visitors next proceeded to the new medical museum. The dining-hall, containing a portrait of Grattan, of which his Grace took especial notice, was next visited, and the inspection concluded with a visit to the college chapel. The visit occupied two hours. The Duke wrote his name in the visitors' book in the library.—Easter Monday was generally kept as a Bank holiday in Dublin. The weather was mild and agreeable. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough and the Duke of Connaught, together with a brilliant *entourage*, were present at Lansdowne-road Grounds athletic feats.—On Tuesday the Lord-Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lord Randolph Churchill, Lady Rosamond Churchill, and Lady Georgiana Churchill, visited the Industrial School for Roman Catholic boys at Artane, and spent a considerable time in examining the working of the institution.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

Mr. C. W. M. Moulin, B.A. and M.A., has been elected to the Medical Fellowship at Pembroke. He was placed in the first class in the natural science school in Trinity Term, 1872, and gained the Radcliff Travelling Fellowship in 1875.

At New the following have been elected to scholarships open to Winchester only:—D. S. Margoliouth, O. T. Perkins, C. R. P. Moon, J. S. Budden (mathematical), A. W. C. Sanders, J. S. Parry.

At Keble the following have been elected to open classical scholarships:—H. A. Johnston, Radley; H. E. Rose, commoner of Keble, and late of the Whitgift School, Croydon; B. H. Abrahall, St. Peter's School, York; A. F. W. Ingram, Marlborough. There were thirty candidates.

The examiners for the Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships have awarded them to the following gentlemen, whom they have bracketed equal:—Mr. M. F. Argles, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College; Mr. T. Ford, B.A., Brasenose College; Mr. J. E. Denison, B.A., Christ Church. The scholarships are each of the annual value of £40.

The result of the first examination under the statute for examining women over eighteen years of age has been made known by the delegates. Preliminary examination—Jessie Mary Chambers, Richmond, Surrey; Matilda Oxenham Cocks, Forest-hill, Kent; Helen Sparks, London; Eliza Katherine Wicks, Finchley; Mary Louisa Bostock, Stone, Staffordshire; Laura Elizabeth Cadwallader, Cheltenham; Mary Dorothy Somers Cocks, Cheltenham; Josephine Elinor Kilquor, Cheltenham; Mary Gabrielle Middlemore, Whittand, Cheltenham. Pass examination—Catherine Margaret Campbell, Cheltenham; Mary Dorothy Somers Cocks, Cheltenham; Lucy Ashley Hall, Cheltenham; M. G. Middlemore, Whittand, Cheltenham. For the honours examination, which was organised on the level of the ordinary University honours examinations, only one candidate appeared—Miss Rogers, daughter of Professor J. E. Thorold Rogers. This lady, who in 1874 was placed first in the senior local examination (beating all the boy competitors of her own age) was on this occasion placed in the first class in Latin and Greek. This is rather more than equivalent to a first in classical moderations.

The examination of candidates for the Oxford Local Examinations will begin simultaneously at Oxford and the various other centres on Monday, May 28. Any person of either sex born on or after July 1, 1861, may be received as a junior candidate, and any person of either sex born on or after April 30, 1859, may be received as a senior candidate; but no one born before those days can be received. Successful junior candidates will be awarded certificates, and seniors will be granted the title of "Associate in Arts." The printed forms issued to the candidates must be filled up and returned to the several secretaries by Saturday, April 7 next, after which no name will be received at any place. The delegates are prepared to undertake the examination of schools, application for which should be made to the Rev. S. Edwards, the secretary to the delegates.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. F. B. Gibbons, Second Wrangler of this year, has been elected to a fellowship at Caius.

An open exhibition at Trinity Hall has been adjudged to Henry Henn, of Sherborne School. The value is £70 yearly. The following minor scholarships and exhibitions have been adjudged:—

At Queens'.—Parker, Griggleswick School, Giles, City of London School, and Heiman, Bath Grammar School, £60; Haynes, Wimbledon School, £40; Mackenzie, All Saints' School, Bloxham, £30; Prior, Bedford Grammar School, £30.

At Trinity Hall.—Henry Henn, of Sherborne School, has been elected to an open exhibition of £70. No other exhibition was awarded.

At Sidney.—Mathematics—Stokes, Blundell's School, Tiverton, £90; Splaring, Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, £40. Classics—Keyaolds, Boston Grammar School, £60; Palmer, Rossall School, £60; Metcalfe, St. Paul's School, £50; O'Shehan, Rossall School, £40; Edwards, Canterbury, £35; Natural Science—Shaw, Epsom College, £60.

At Caius.—The Open Scholarship in Classics has been awarded to Robertson, of Rossall School. In Natural Science Hoffmeister has been recommended for the scholarship.

At Clare.—Mathematics—(1) Frost, Derby School and private tuition; (2) Danlow, private tuition, £60 each. Natural Science—Armstrong, Epsom College, £60. The Cave Exhibition was awarded to Alderson, from Wakefield School, and Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition to Norman, from Uppingham School.

At Pembroke.—Jones, Brighton College, £80 (Beatson Scholar); Leahy, Trinity College, Dublin, £60; Fountain, Marlborough College, £60; Laurence, Shrewsbury School, £50; Simpson, Oundle School, £50. Elected to Exhibitions of £20 each—Searle, Charterhouse; Roberts, City of London School; Gepp, Felstead School; Staveley, private tuition; Farquhar, Trinity College, Glenalmond.

At Emmanuel.—Classics—Elected to a Foundation Scholarship of £70 per annum, M. E. Hoets, Eton College. Minor Scholarship—A. W. Gundry, Dulwich College, £70; Wilson, Marlborough College, £50. Mathematics—F. W. West, Reading School, to a Minor Scholarship of £50. E. Hopkinson, Owens College, Manchester, to a Minor Scholarship of £50.

At Christ's.—H. Williams, Sherborne School, £60; W. M. Harvey, King's College, London, £50; J. A. Robinson, Liverpool College, £50; G. H. Heslop, Shrewsbury School, £30; H. B. Morris, Repton School, £30; P. L. Newman, St. Peter's School, York, £30; F. Temperley, King Edward's School, Birmingham. Natural Science—H. M. Ward, non-collegiate student, £60; H. W. Pigeon, Clifton College, £50.

A meeting, convened by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., was held last week in furtherance of the scheme of Cavendish College, Cambridge. Earl Fortescue presided, and amongst those present was the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University.

The nineteenth annual report of the Cambridge Syndicate on the subject of local examinations has been issued.

It shows that the local examinations of students not members of the University were held in December last, at seventy-six centres for boys, and sixty for girls, there being several new centres. The number of candidates of both sexes has been yearly increasing since 1872, when the total was 3075, until in 1876 it was 4681. In reporting on the examinations in 1876, the Syndicate express their satisfaction that the proportion of the candidates rejected is unusually small; that among those who satisfy the examiners the proportion of those who obtain honours is unusually great; and that special attention appears to have been paid to the points which had been previously indicated as chief causes of failure.

The prizes of £12 to the best senior boy and girl, and of £8 to the best junior boy and girl have been awarded as follows:—Seniors: A. Young, Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton; A. M. Nall, Yarmouth. Juniors: A. E. Fuller, Finchley; C. Brown, Liverpool; and J. Greener, Milton Mount College, equal. The Royal Geographical Society's medals for Physical and Political Geography have both been awarded to H. L. Temple, Brighton. The Hawtherton Scholarship and prizes at St. John's College are not yet awarded. The prize (for girls) for Political Economy has been awarded to A. Mitchell, Regent's Park. The prizes for the best senior and junior girls who obtain the mark of distinction in Mathematics have been awarded to A. M. Nall, Norwich, and C. Brown, Liverpool.

The Cambridge Higher Local Examinations, for persons above the age of eighteen years and a half, begin on Monday, June 18. Forms of entry can be obtained from the following local secretaries, and must be returned to them duly filled up on or before April 20:—

Birmingham (Men): the Rev. E. F. MacCarthy, King Edward's School; Mrs. Sargent, Augustus-road. Cambridge: Miss J. Kennedy, The Elms, Cheltenham; Mrs. Myers, Brandon House. Leeds: Miss Carbutt, 16, Blenheim-terrace. Liverpool: Miss Calder, 49, Canning-street. London (Men): R. St. J. Corbet, Esq., 10, Portman-street, W.; Miss Prideaux, Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C. Norwich: Miss Blake, The Lower Close, Plymouth: Miss James, 2, Woodside. Rugby: Mrs. H. Lee-Warner.

The *London Gazette* contains the following notice:—"The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore; the Right Hon. Mountfort Longfield, LL.D.; the Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe Flanagan,

Judge of the Landed Estates Court; Andrew Marshall Porter, Esq., Q.C.; Joseph Allan Galbraith, clerk, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College; and John Mulholland, Esq., Member of Parliament, to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into various matters relating to the position of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity and of the University of Dublin."

The Irish Government has appointed Dr. Thomas Moffett President of the Queen's College, Galway, in the room of Mr. Berwick, deceased. Dr. Moffett has been twenty-eight years a professor in Galway, and has been identified with the colleges from the time of their foundation by Sir Robert Peel.

"The formation of the Ottoman Empire" is the subject which the Earl of Derby has chosen for the essay for the prize of twenty guineas, which he annually gives during his term of office as Rector of Edinburgh University.

A recital of music appropriate to Easter Eve was given, last Saturday, by Sir Herbert Oakeley in the Edinburgh University music class-room to a much gratified audience.

A large number of students have signed a declaration expressive of their desire that Mr. Gladstone should be elected Rector of Glasgow University.

The late Mr. J. C. Tuffnell has bequeathed £5000 to University College, London, for the purpose of establishing two scholarships—one in analytical and practical chemistry, the other in general chemistry. Candidates must be undergraduates of the University of London.

A special meeting of the Court of Governors of Owens College was held recently at the College, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of the committee appointed in October last with reference to the proposal to seek a University charter for the College. The meeting was numerously attended, and a resolution was passed adopting the report and reappointing the committee, with power to take such steps as may be calculated to promote the success of the proposal.

A Royal charter of incorporation has been granted to Clifton College.

The Scholarship examination at Harrow ended last week with the following results:—A. Macnamara was recommended for the Gregory Scholarship; J. O. F. Murray for the Botfield Scholarship; E. Graham and A. Pagan for other scholarships; H. Rashdall also and E. D. Rendall were among the select candidates. The Neeld Medal for Mathematics was awarded to D. E. Brown. The examiners were the Rev. H. C. A. Taylor, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. R. G. Tatten, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; and Mr. D. M'Alister, Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. The Entrance Scholarships, open to young boys not already members of the school, have been awarded as follows:—On the classical side: 1. J. H. F. Peile, from the Rev. L. Sanderson's, Elstree-hill; 2. J. E. Vaughan Lee, from the same; 3. D. Terry, from the Rev. W. T. Browning's, Thorpe Mandeville; 4. C. M. Dobson, from the Rev. C. Storr's, Brenchley. On the modern side: 1. J. T. Best, from Mr. A. Vernon Vines's, Cherbourg, Great Malvern; 2. W. Onslow, from the Rev. J. H. Cross's, Brighton.

At Eton the following are the results of the recent examinations for the Newcastle Scholarship:—Harmer, K.S., scholar; Goodhart, medallist and Wilder Divinity prizeman; Ashley, proxime accessit; Burrows, K.S., and Tatham, ma., K.S., eq.; Macauley, K.S.; Mumm, K.S.; Griffiths, K.S.; Lowry, K.S.; and Miets, K.S., eq.; Ashley; B. Farrer, K.S.; Hoets, K.S.; and Stephens, K.S., eq.

The annual exhibitions at Westminster were awarded on Wednesday as follows:—1. J. B. Hodge (in the school); 2. W. L. Benbow, from Rev. T. J. Nunn, Maidenhead; 3. R. H. Coke, from Arnold House School, Chester; 4. H. T. Clarke, from Rev. J. Langton Clarke, Ealing; 5. F. W. Baia, from Rev. L. Bailey, Grammar School, Paddington; 6. S. A. Bird, from Rev. T. J. Nunn. The next in merit was E. Harington (in the school).

Lord Derby, in reply to a resolution forwarded to him from a recent meeting held at Bristol respecting the depressed state of the sugar trade, states that the Paris Commission has prepared a draught convention for the abolition of the bounty system, and that this convention is now under the consideration of the Governments concerned.

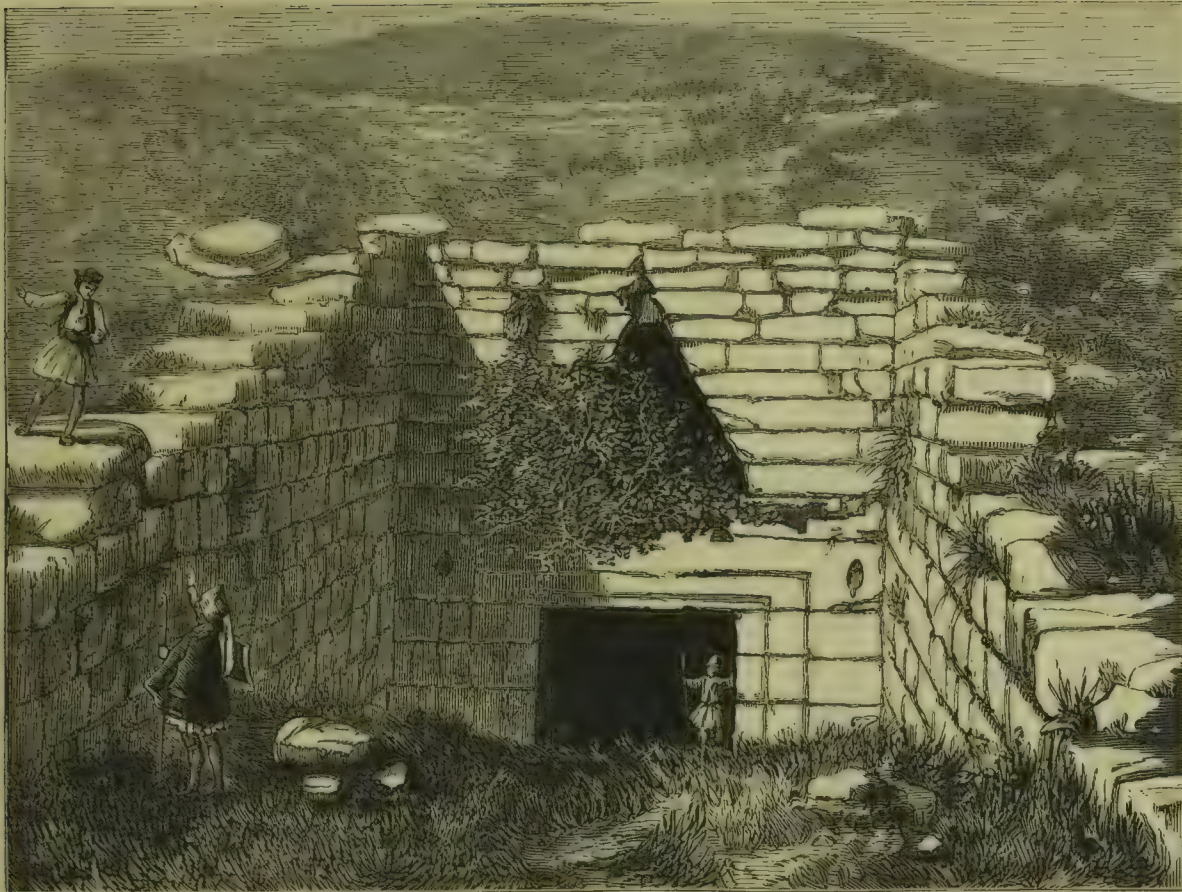
Mr. Burt, a farmer at Llanlivery, in Cornwall, met with his death in a singular way last Saturday evening. A sheep having died, he attempted to get rid of the carcass by throwing it down an old mine-shaft adjacent to his farm. The cord by which the carcass had been dragged to the spot having twisted round Burt's leg, when he threw in the sheep, he was also dragged down the shaft, a depth of two hundred feet.

An appeal is made for donations for the temporary relief of the widow and twelve children of the late Mr. Howard Glover, the musical composer. He left England nine years ago for the United States, but never earned more than a bare subsistence, and on his death in 1875 his wife and children were plunged in deep embarrassment. By the charity of the British Consul they have been sent back to England, where they are now all but destitute. If temporary aid be given, there is a prospect of the elder children getting situations, which will enable them to keep themselves and their mother. Donations may be sent to Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street.

In a correspondence printed in the daily papers Mr. Gladstone calls the attention of Mr. Ashbury, M.P., to a statement of his that the former had been induced to write a pamphlet on the Eastern Question for the purpose of putting money into his pocket. Mr. Ashbury, therefore, unreservedly withdrew the expression, conveyed his regret, and tendered an apology. This was at once accepted by Mr. Gladstone, who added: "The statement that a pamphlet of mine on the Eastern Question has produced me £10,000, though, I am certain, made in sincerity, was entirely fabulous, and was not sustained by any kind of presumption. I have been an author for forty years; but I am sure that my gains, by what I consider an honourable as it is also a hard labour, have not, during the entire period, come near that sum."

Mr. Ruskin announces that he has, at the request of a few Sheffield workmen, authorised the investment of £1200 in an estate of thirteen acres of land, near Sheffield, whereon the workmen may spend what spare hours they have, and for which they agree to pay 3 per cent. Mr. Ruskin says:—"Here, at least, is a little piece of England given into the English workman's hand." Mr. Ruskin also publishes his autobiography, saying his father left him £120,000, besides property at Hernehill, Denmark-hill, Greenwich, and pictures, and his mother £37,000. He gave £17,000 to his poor relations, sold the pictures, bought Brantwood, assisted a young relation in business at a cost of £15,000, spent £15,000 on harness and stables, and has given £14,000 to St. George's, besides having spent £70,000 variously. He is now worth £54,000, and announces that he will give the Marylebone property absolutely to St. George's Company. The Herne-hill property he gives to his cousin, and will finally invest the remaining £12,000, and live or die upon its interest.





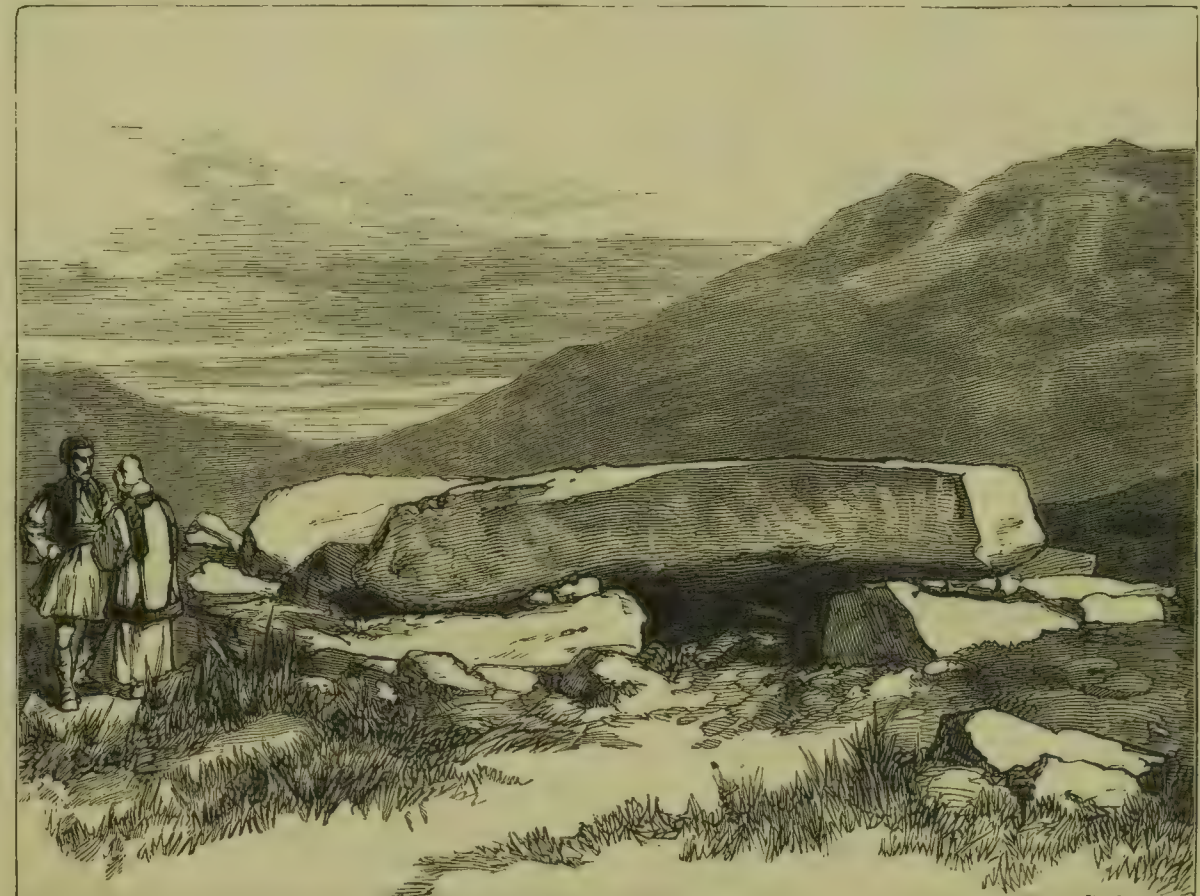
THE TREASURY OF ATREUS (ENTRANCE).



THE THIRD TREASURY.

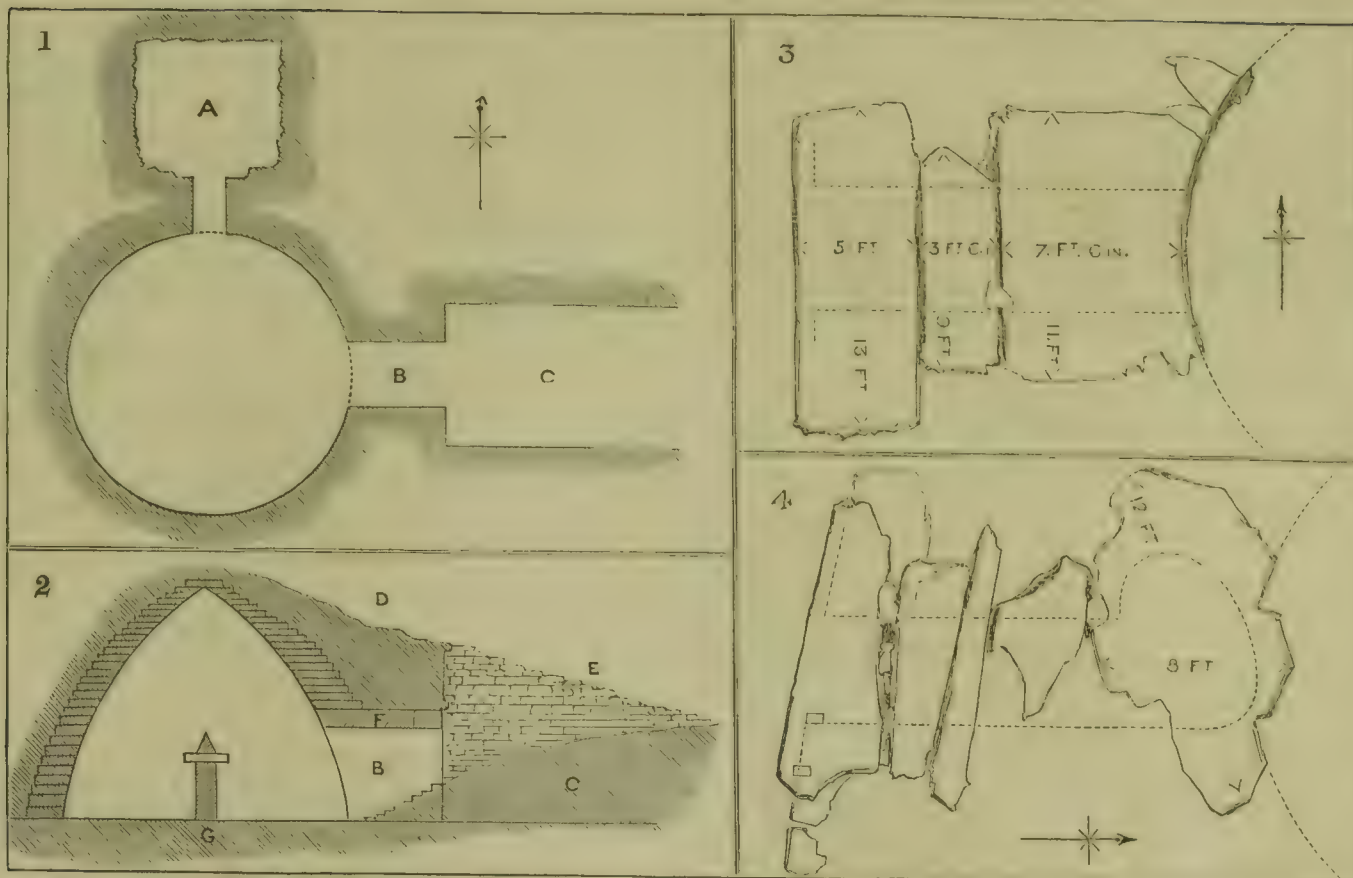


THE SECOND TREASURY.



THE FOURTH TREASURY.





1. Plan of the Treasury of Atreus: A, rock-cut chamber; B, doorway; C, approach.  
2. Section of the above: B, doorway; C, approach filled up with earth; D, slope of the ground; E, wall on north side of approach; F, lintel stone; G, door to rock-cut chamber.  
3. Sketch Plan of the Third Treasury.  
4. Sketch Plan of the Fourth Treasury. (Top of these two Plans at side of the page).

PLANS AND SECTIONS OF THE ROYAL TREASURIES AT MYCENÆ, DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

### THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Last week we gave an Illustration of the monument which has lately been erected in the island of Hawaii, or Owhyhee, at the spot where Captain Cook was killed by its then savage people a hundred years ago. We now give the portraits of the reigning native King and Queen of that group of islands, and of the King's brother, who is an important person in the State. These are copied from photographs sent home by Mr. Serjeant Sleigh, who stopped at Honolulu, the capital of that little insular kingdom, on a voyage to Australia for the benefit of his health. We have upon several occasions referred to the progress of Hawaiian affairs, and in 1874, when the disputed succession to the throne, upon the death of King Lunailo, was decided in favour of the High Chief Kalakaua, now reigning, against the pretensions of Emma, the Queen Dowager, we received a sketch of the proceedings from a British naval officer of the ship then lying in harbour there. Lunailo's portrait had also appeared in this Journal two years before; and our readers may, perhaps, remember that of his predecessor, Kamehameha V., the last of the Kamehameha dynasty, as well as that of Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV., a lady who has visited England, and has many friends in this country. The present King was elected by a vote of the Hawaiian Parliament, upon the extinction of male descendants of the old Royal Family; and our correspondent seems to approve of the choice. Kalakaua, now in the forty-sixth year of his age, is a well-educated and accomplished gentleman, with the habits and sentiments of a cultivated European; and his Queen, whose name is Kapiolani, born in 1834, a daughter of the purest race of Hawaiian chieftains, is highly esteemed for her amiability, and for all social and domestic virtues. The King's brother, Prince Leleiohoku, is scarcely twenty-two years of age, but holds a high command in the small Hawaiian army, and has been declared heir-presumptive to the Crown in the event of their Majesties leaving no children. He is a young man of prepossessing countenance and refined manners, and enjoys the confidence of the King.

These islands have often been described, being situated in the middle of the North Pacific Ocean, on the route of mail steamers between Japan and San Francisco, or between the great Californian seaport and our colony of New Zealand. Mr. Manley Hopkins, Consul for the Hawaiian Government in London, wrote a brief account of them a good many years ago; but the most recent books of special information upon this subject are those of Mr. Charles Nordhoff, of the United States, and of Miss Isabella Bird, while many other travellers have incidentally related what they saw at Honolulu, or of the wondrous volcanoes, Kilauea and Mauna Loa. The island of Hawaii, properly so named, is the largest, but not the most populous, or the seat of commerce and government, which are principally fixed in the town and port of Honolulu, on the island of Oahu. The entire population does not in all these islands together amount to 60,000, of whom about 6000 are foreigners, the majority of them from the United States of America, the remainder English and Germans. It appears from statistics that the aboriginal population, of a race nearly akin to the

child attends Christian worship. Elementary education is likewise universal; while, in the higher schools and colleges, an English education, up to the standard of our own middle-class schools, is obtained by the sons of Hawaiian princes and nobles. The political constitution is that of Limited Monarchy, with a Legislative Assembly, consisting of two Houses sitting together—the House of Peers, twenty in number, who are nominated by the Crown, and the House of Representatives, not exceeding forty, elected biennially, with a moderate property qualification. The King's Government is managed by three Cabinet Ministers, of the Interior, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, with an Attorney-General, acting as Minister of Justice; but these offices have usually been intrusted to Americans long resident in the islands and adopted citizens of the kingdom. There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and two associate Judges; and there are circuit and district courts, with sheriffs, police, and prisons for the execution of the law. The standing army does not in ordinary times muster above sixty soldiers, who are mainly employed in guard duty, or kept to support the police. The revenue and expenditure of the State, if they could be made to balance each other, might be estimated at rather more than one million dollars for the biennial period, taxation being rather heavy. The agricultural and pastoral resources of the islands are not yet much improved, as the natives feed cheaply on the banana, kalo or taro root, yam, sweet potato, cocoanut, breadfruit, rice, and other produce of the semi-tropical and temperate zones, with a variety of rich fruits. Corn is imported from California; but sugar is cultivated and manufactured, chiefly by foreign planters, employing four thousand native hands; and there are thriving herds of cattle. The advantages of geographical position as a midway station of maritime traffic between Asia and America, or between Australia and America, will probably make Honolulu a place of considerable importance. It is to be hoped that the existing remnant of its native race will obtain their full share of the benefits of advancing civilisation.



KALAKAUA, KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



QUEEN KAPIOLANI.

Maoris of New Zealand, is rapidly decreasing in numbers. This, however, is due to physiological causes affecting the proportion of births, as in New Zealand, and in no degree to an excess of deaths, or to an extraordinary amount of disease, or want of the means of subsistence. There are few places on earth where the population enjoy an easier life, or greater plenty of food, or a more salubrious and delicious climate; nor are they subject to any kind of oppression. During the past forty or fifty years, by the zealous and wisely-managed efforts of American Protestant missionaries, evangelical Christianity has been established as the religious faith of the whole people; churches, chapels, and schools have been opened, to which has been added the English Church Bishopric, with its cathedral at Honolulu; and it is stated that almost every native man, woman, and



LELEIOHOKU, BROTHER OF THE KING.



## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is highly varied and very readable this month, with no peculiarly striking feature. The most generally interesting paper is, perhaps, an able review of Kingsley's life and works from the pen of Mr. Leslie Stephen, generally sympathetic in tone, yet with reserves sufficient to betray the critic's conviction that Kingsley's writings are hardly destined to a permanent place in literature. "The Rationale of Mythology" is a clear and attractive account of the six theories which have been propounded to explain the phenomenon; all of which, in the writer's opinion, possess a basis in truth, and contribute their quota towards the solution of the problem. "Sicilian Folk Songs" include several very pretty translated specimens of the Sicilian octave, that pleasing variety of the stanza where the rhyme is maintained throughout, instead of the ordinary conclusion in a couplet. "Quiet Marriages" describes the process of tying the nuptial knot at a registry office; and "The Levelling Power of Rain" expounds Lyell's theory of the manner in which great geological changes are brought to pass by the gradual operation of natural forces.

*Macmillan* has nothing of paramount importance except the paper on Army Reform, evidently from a competent hand; and an addition to the earnest and suggestive series of essays on Natural Religion. "Giotto's Gospel of Labour," by Professor Sidney Colvin, is an examination of the sculptures for the campanile of the Church of Santa Maria del Fiore at Florence, designed by Giotto in the last two years of his life. Mr. F. T. Palgrave contributes an able criticism on Herrick, and Mr. P. B. Marston a beautiful sonnet. The Rev. W. Barnes is so unlucky as to publish a serious discussion of the authenticity of "the Oera Linda Book," just one week after the history of this impudent imposture has been fully detailed in the *Saturday Review*. Its character had already been exposed in several English periodicals.

*Blackwood* begins with a highly interesting review of the present condition of the French army, evidently from the pen of a highly competent military critic. The writer's ultimate conclusion is that France is not and never will be ready for an aggressive war; but that "if another scare burst out to-morrow it would find her in a situation to efficaciously protect herself." A visitor to Crete furnishes a valuable account of that important island, and concludes by asking his readers "to decide with us that whenever it ceases to be an appanage of Turkey it must pass into the hands of England." There certainly seems small chance of good government for a mixed population of Eastern Christians and Mohammedans, except under the impartial rule of some third party. Among the other contributions are to be noticed a rather shallow review of Miss Martineau's autobiography, dealing only with the most obvious aspects of the book; the continuation of "Pauline," where the interest is gradually deepening; and a pretty little comedietta in narrative, entitled "A Railway Journey."

*Fraser* is very sober and serious, but the articles are generally good. The most remarkable is one from the pen of Mr. G. Simcox, dwelling on the tokens of decay in societies whose intellectual and spiritual life is on the wane, and suggesting the inquiry whether such a failure of energy should be enumerated among the many obvious resemblances between our age and the age of the Antonines. The writer of the review of British trade pursues his subject into Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, and hardly augurs more favourably of the economic and financial prospects of these minor States than of the Great Powers. We should be glad to know where "Portuguese Guiana" is situated. "The Popular Songs of Tuscany" are the subject of a paper containing numerous well-rendered specimens of these delightful carols—perhaps the most perfect example in literature of the alliance of rustic simplicity with exquisite refinement. The remaining contributions include an able defence of the competitive system, an interesting account of the Bedouins, and an essay on the character of Justice Shallow, pointing out the traces of Warwickshire provincialism in Shakespeare.

The most striking feature in the second number of the *Nineteenth Century* is the first of an intended series of "symposia," or amicable discussions in writing, among acknowledged authorities on important subjects of general and mutual interest. The topic of the present number is "The influence upon morality of a decline in religious belief," proposed by Sir James Stephen and successively elucidated by Lord Selborne, Dr. Martineau, Mr. F. Harrison, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Duke of Argyll, and Professor Clifford. The question lies beyond the range of our discussion, and we can only remark that while our guides, with perhaps a single exception, are unanimous in considering that morality must suffer if divorced from religion, their definitions of religion differ so widely as to admit of considerable latitude in the construction of the proposition. Dr. Carpenter's paper on the radiometer and its lessons is a tract in disguise, conveying, under the semblance of an account of the various theories which have been promulgated respecting Mr. Crookes's invention, a reproof of that gentleman's demeanour in a totally different matter. Sir James Stephen contributes a trenchant exposure of Mr. Gladstone's misconception alike of Sir George Lewis's views regarding "the influence of authority in matters of opinion" and the actual existence of such authority as deduced from any general con-

sensus of mankind on a particular class of subjects. Cardinal Manning continues to whitewash the Pope and Council; Sir John Lubbock contributes a weighty and temperate plea for legislative protection for our archaic national monuments; and Mr. Wilson a judicious review of the Presidential crisis—anticipated, however, to a considerable degree by the comments of the press. The most readable paper in the number is Mr. F. Myers's essay on Georges Sand, necessarily incomplete, but eloquently expressed and most generally appreciative.

The *Fortnightly Review* teems with important articles. Sir Henry Maine contrasts the relics of the feudal system as they existed in France and England before the French Revolution, and traces the latter event in large measure to the vexations incidental to copyhold tenure, a description of landholding more prevalent across the Channel than with us. Mr. Goldwin Smith expends much superfluous argument in enforcing the desirableness of the annexation of Canada to the United States. The question is one solely for the Canadians, and Mr. Smith may rely upon it that there is no more disposition in this country to impede such a union, should they come to desire it, than to force it upon them whether they will or no. Mr. Simcox contributes a fair and sympathetic review of Miss Martineau's autobiography, occasionally flavoured with shrewd but gentle sarcasm. Mr. Anthony Trollope's essay on Cicero's political character is rather a eulogy than an investigation, but warmth is excusable in the appreciation of the one honest statesman in an age of profligacy. Sir John Lubbock sums up a most interesting disquisition on the mutual influence of plants and insects with the general conclusion, "There is not a hair or a line, not a spot or a colour, for which there is not a reason, which has not a purpose or a meaning in the economy of nature."

The most remarkable contribution to the *Contemporary Review* is of foreign origin, being a translation of M. Renan's exquisite, rather than eloquent, address at the recent commemoration of Spinoza. Mr. A. T. Innes discusses the complications which may beset the conclave which Europe has seemingly made up its mind to regard as imminent, but which may, nevertheless, be long postponed. An able writer on the problem of spontaneous generation exhibits a strong bias in favour of Dr. Bastian. Professor Bain advises on the effective prosecution of metaphysical research, and Mr. Mahaffy on explorations in the manner of Dr. Schliemann. The facile improvisation of Mr. Buchanan's "Balder" scarcely attains the rank of poetry.

The contents of the *North American Review* and the *International Review* are too weighty and varied to be fully noticed here. We can only direct attention to Mr. Emerson's discourse on demonology in the former, an essay quite in his wonted style; and to the estimate of Mr. Lowell's position as a literary critic in the latter. The *Month* is chiefly remarkable for Father Coleridge's endeavour—Jesuitical in every sense of the term—to claim, Count Montalembert as an Ultramontane "on the score of the admiration for Pope Gregory VII. which he entertains in common with many Protestants. Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Miss Misanthrope," though occasionally too deeply tinged with that mannerism of Mr. Trollope's of which a clever writer so easily acquires the knack, is a most entertaining story, and decidedly the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The scene where the poet, "for art's sake," reads his verses is full of truth and humour. Lord De Mauley contributes a valuable essay on the climate of England and its influence on agriculture, betokening close observation and practical insight into the subject. "Savage Proverbs," "A Slave-Hunt in Borneo," and "A Royal Trio," are very readable papers. *Tinsley and Belgravia* are in general readable enough, although the only contribution of much mark is Mr. Proctor's account in the former of the superstitions connected with comets. "Proud Maisie" in *London Society* is this month inspired with deep pathos, agreeably relieved in the last chapter by a change of scene to the Continent. The rest of the contents are sprightly and amusing. The most important papers in the *Atlantic Monthly* are the diary of a British officer kept during the American War of Independence, a discouraging view of "South Carolina Morals," and a racy ballad by Longfellow. The *Argonaut* has an agreeable sketch of travelling in Portugal. The *Popular Science Review* (No. 2 of the new series) and *Science Gossip* contain the usual amount of solid information for which these publications are noted.

The first inquiry which has been held in Ireland under the Artisans' Dwellings Act took place in Belfast on Tuesday. The Belfast Corporation are taking steps to put the Act in operation on an area of the town between North-street and Smithfield, which has been for many years in a very dilapidated condition. New houses for the dispossessed tenants will be erected in Ross-street, about half a mile distant. No opposition was offered to the scheme.

At the opening of the eighth annual session of the Gocul Temple Grand Lodge on Tuesday at the Guildhall, Plymouth, 800 members received the grand lodge degree. The entire membership was shown to be 120,000; and it was stated that the order exists not for the regulation, but the extinction of the liquor traffic, endorsing the Permissive Bill as the only means. In the evening a large public meeting was held in the Guildhall. Mrs. Lucas, sister of Mr. Bright, was one of the speakers.

## RIDING ACROSS A RIVER.

It will perhaps be remembered that some admiration or curiosity was excited among the lovers of horsemanship by the exploit of an officer of the Austrian army, some time last year, in riding for a wager, on the same horse, all the way from Vienna to Paris, in a certain number of days. That accomplished horseman, First Lieutenant Feodor von Zubovitz, of the Hungarian cavalry, has invented a new method and a simple apparatus for the use of cavalry in crossing a deep river; and on the 18th ult., in the presence of many thousand Viennese spectators, he gave an exhibition of the performance, near the Prince Rudolf Bridge on the Danube. He had ridden across the Danube, in this manner, above sixty times before, and had been seen by large multitudes of his countrymen at Buda-Pesth, invariably doing it with complete success. The nature of the appliance he has contrived, its arrangement and its manifest efficiency, will be shown, almost at a glance, by our two illustrations, from the sketches of a Vienna correspondent. A pair of indiarubber bags, to be inflated with air, like ordinary air-cushions, but of the shape figured separately in a corner of the first Engraving, connected by two straps behind, over the horse's crupper, and by one strap in front of the saddle, with two pairs of belly-straps, to be fastened, like the girth, under the horse's body, will suffice to hold up both horse and rider in the water, needing only the slight effort required to direct their course. Not above half the horse's body sinks in the water, so that the entire saddle, and the man's knees—will remain quite dry, with his knapsack and cartridge-box, his weapons and other accoutrements, free from risk of damage. The indiarubber bags, when not inflated, form a covering for the pommel and crupper, serving to protect the saddle from rain; but when the soldier has to ride across deep water he can fill them with air, in one minute, by raising to his mouth the two small flexible tubes attached to the front of these bags, without having to dismount or stop his horse. It really does seem remarkable that nobody has thought before now of such a very simple and obvious method for helping a horse to swim. There are many English hunters, we believe, which can, with some difficulty, in swimming, carry a rider of moderate weight for an extremely short distance; but only the horse's head and neck, and the man above his waist, can be kept above water, unless by some artificial aid.

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1/147573952589676412928, 1/295147905179352825856, 1/590295810358705651712, 1/1180591620717411303424, 1/2361183241434822606848, 1/4722366482869645213696, 1/9444732965739290427392, 1/18889465931478580854784, 1/37778931862957161709568, 1/75557863725914323419136, 1/151115727451828646838272, 1/302231454903657293676544, 1/604462909807314587353088, 1/1208925819614629174706176, 1/2417851639229258349412352, 1/4835703278458516698824704, 1/9671406556917033397649408, 1/19342813113834066795298816, 1/38685626227668133590597632, 1/77371252455336267181195264, 1/154742504910672534362390528, 1/309485009821345068724781056, 1/618970019642690137449562112, 1/1237940039285380274899124224, 1/2475880078570760549798248448, 1/4951760157141521099596496896, 1/9903520314283042199192993792, 1/1980704062856608439838598784, 1/3961408125713216879677197568, 1/7922816251426433759354395136, 1/15845632502852867518708790272, 1/31691265005705735037417580544, 1/63382530011411470074835161088, 1/126765060022822940149670322176, 1/253530120045645880299340644352, 1/507060240091291760598681288704, 1/1014120480182583521197362577408, 1/2028240960365167042394725154816, 1/4056481920730334084789450309632, 1/8112963841460668169578900619264, 1/16225927682921336339157801238528, 1/32451855365842672678315602477056, 1/64903710731685345356631204954112, 1/129807421463370690713262409908224, 1/259614842926741381426524819816448, 1/519229685853482762853049639632896, 1/1038459371706965525706099279265792, 1/2076918743413931051412198558531584, 1/4153837486827862102824397117063168, 1/8307674973655724205648794234126336, 1/16615349947311448411297488468252672, 1/33230699894622896822594976936505344, 1/66461399789245793645189953873010688, 1/132922799578491587290379907746021376, 1/265845599156983174580759815492042752, 1/531691198313966349161519630984085504, 1/1063382396627932698323039261968171008, 1/2126764793255865396646078523936342016, 1/4253529586511730793292157047872684032, 1/8507059173023461586584314095745368064, 1/17014118346046923173168628191490736128, 1/34028236692093846346337256382981472256, 1/68056473384187692692674512765962944512, 1/136112946768375385385349025531925889024, 1/272225893536750770770698051063851778048, 1/544451787073501541541396102127703556096, 1/1088903574147003083082792204255407112192, 1/2177807148294006166165584408510814224384, 1/4355614296588012332331168817021628448768, 1/8711228593176024664662337634043256897536, 1/1742245718635204932932467526808513795008, 1/3484491437270409865864935053617027590016, 1/6968982874540819731729870107234055180032, 1/1393796574908163946345974021446811040064, 1/2787593149816327892691948042893622080128, 1/5575186299632655785383896085787244160256, 1/11150372599265311570767792171574488320512, 1/22300745198530623141535584343148976641024, 1/44601490397061246283071168686297953282048, 1/89202980794122492566142337372595906564096, 1/178405961588244985132284674745191813128192, 1/356811923176489970264569349490383626256384, 1/713623846352979940529138698980767252512768, 1/1427247692705959881058277397961534505025536, 1/2854495385411919762116554795923069010051072, 1/5708990770823839524233109591846138020102144, 1/11417981541647679048466219183692276040204288, 1/22835963083295358096932438367384552080408576, 1/45671926166590716193864876734769104160817152, 1/91343852333181432387729753469538208321634304, 1/182687704666362864775459506939076416643268608, 1/365375409332725729550919013878152833286537216, 1/730750818665451459101838027756305666573074432, 1/1461501637330902918203676055512611331146148864, 1/292300327466180583640735211102522266229229728, 1/584600654932361167281470422205044532458459456, 1/1169201309864722334562940844410089064916918912, 1/2338402619729444669125881688820178129833837824, 1/4676805239458889338251763377640356259667675648, 1/9353610478917778676503526755280712519335351296, 1/18707220957835557353007053510561425038670702592, 1/37414441915671114706014107021122850077341405184, 1/74828883831342229412028214042245700154682810368, 1/149657767662684458824056428084811400309365206736, 1/299315535325368917648112856169622800618730413472, 1/598631070650737835296225712339245601237460826944, 1/1197262141301475670592451424678491202474921653888, 1/2394524282602951341184902849356982404949843307776, 1/4789048565205902682369805698713964809899686615552, 1/9578097130411805364739611397427929619799373231104, 1/1915619426082361072947922279485844939959746446208, 1/3831238852164722145895844558971689879919492892416, 1/7662477704329444291791689117943379759838985784832, 1/15324955408658888583583378235886759519677971569664, 1/30649910817317777167166756471773519039355943139328, 1/61299821634635554334333512943547038078711886278656, 1/122599643269271108668667025887094076157423772557312, 1/245199286538542217337334051774188152314847545114624, 1/490398573077084434674668103548376304629695090229248, 1/980797146154168869349336207096752609259390180458496, 1/1961594292288337738698672414193505218518780360916992, 1/3923188584576675477397344828387010437037560721833984, 1/7846377169153350954794689656774020874075121443667968, 1/15692754338306701909589379313548041748150242873335936, 1/31385508676613403819178758627096083496300485746671872, 1/62771017353226807638357517254192166992600971493343744, 1/125542034706453615276715034508384333985201942986687488, 1/251084069412907230553430069016768667970403885973374976, 1/502168138825814461106860138033537335940807771946749952, 1/100433627765162892221372027606707467188161554389349984, 1/200867255530325784442744055213414934376323108778699968, 1/401734511060651568885488110426829868752646217557399936, 1/803469022121303137770976220853659737505292435114799872, 1/1606938044242606275541952441707319475010584870229599744, 1/3213876088485212551083904883414638950021169740459199488, 1/6427752176970425102167809766829277900042339480918398976, 1/12855504353940850204335619533658555800084678961836797952, 1/25711008707881700408671239067317111600169357923673595904, 1/51422017415763400817342478134634223200338715847347191808, 1/102844034831526801634684956269268446400677431694694383616, 1/205688069663053603269369912538536892801354863389388767232, 1/411376139326107206538739825077073785602709726778777534464, 1/822752278652214413077479650154147571205419453557555068928, 1/1645504573304428826154959300308295142410838907115110117856, 1/329100914660885765230991860061659028482167781423022035712, 1/658201829321771530461983720123318056964335562846044071424, 1/1316403658643543060923967440246636113928671125692088142848, 1/2632807317287086121847934880493272227857342251384176285696, 1/5265614634574172243695869760986544455714684502768352571392, 1/10531229269148344487391739521973088911429369005536705142784, 1/21062458538296688974783479043946177822858738011073410285568, 1/42124917076593377949566958087892355645717476022146820571136, 1/84249834153186755899133916175784711291434952044293641142272, 1/168499668306373511798267832351569422582869904088587282284544, 1/336999336612747023596535664703138845165739808177174564569088, 1/673998673225494047193071329406277690331479616354349129138176, 1/1347997346450988094386142658812553880662959232708698258276352, 1/2695994692901976188772285317625107761325918465417396516552704, 1/5391989385803952377544570635250215522651836930834793033105408, 1/10783978771607904755089141270500431045303673861669586066210816, 1/21567957543215809510178282541000862090607347723339172132421632, 1/43135915086431619020356565082001724181214695446678344264843264, 1/86271830172863238040713130164003448362429390893356688529686528, 1/172543660345726476081426260328006896724858781786713377159373056, 1/345087320691452952162852520656013793449717563573426754318746112, 1/690174641382905904325705041312027586899435127146853508637492224, 1/1380349282765811808651410082624055173798870254293707017274984448, 1/2760698565531623617302820165248110347597740508587414034549968896, 1/5521397131063247234605640330496220695195481017174828069099937792, 1/11042794262126494473211280660992441390390962034349656138199875584, 1/22085588524252988946422561321984882780781924068699312276399751168, 1/44171177048505977892845122643969765561563848137398624552799502336, 1/88342354097011955785690245287939531123127696274797249105599004672, 1/176684708194023911571380490575879062246255392549594492211198009344, 1/353369416388047823142760981151758124492510785099188984422396018688, 1/706738832776095646285521962303516248985021570198377968844792037376, 1/1413477665552191292571043924607032497970043140396755937689584074752, 1/2826955331104382585142087849214064995940086280793511875379168149504, 1/5653910662208765170284175698428129991880172561587023750758336299008, 1/11307821324417530340568351396856259983760345123174047501516672598016, 1/22615642648835060681136702793712519967520690246348095003033345196032, 1/45231285297670121362273405587425039935041380492696190006066690392064, 1/90462570595340242724546811174850079870082760985392380012133380784128, 1/180925141190680485449093622349700159740165521970784760024266761568256, 1/361850282381360970898187244699400319480331043941569520048533523136512, 1/723700564762721941796374489398800638960662087883139040097067046273024, 1/1447401129525443883792748978797601277921324175766278080194134092546048, 1/2894802259050887767585497957595202555842648351532556160388268185092096, 1/5789604518101775535170995915190405111685296703065112320776536370184192, 1/11579209036203551070341991830380810233770593406130224641553072740368384, 1/23158418072407102140683983660761620467541186812260449283106145480736768, 1/46316836144814204281367967321523240935082373624520898566212290961473536, 1/92633672289628408562735934643046481870164747249041797132424581922947072, 1/185267344579256817125471869286092963740329494498083594264849163854944, 1/370534689158513634250943738572185927480658988996167188529698327709888, 1/741069378317027268501887477144371854961317977992334377059396655419776, 1/1482138756634054537003774954288743709922635955984668754118793310839552, 1/2964277513268109074007549908577487419845271911969337508237586621679104, 1/5928555026536218148015099817154974839690543823938675016475173243358208, 1/11857110053072436296030197634309949679381087647877350032950346486716416, 1/23714220106144872592060395268619899358762175295754700065900692973432832, 1/47428440212289745184120790537239798717524350591509400131801385946865664, 1/94856880424579490368241581074479597435048701183018800263602771893731328, 1/189713760849158980736483162148959188870097402366037600527205543787462656, 1/379427521698317961472966324297918377740194804732075201054411087574925312, 1/758855043396635922945932648595836755480389609464150402108822175149850624, 1/151771008679327184589186529719167351096077921892830080421764435029970128, 1/303542017358654369178373059438334702192155843785660160843528870059940256, 1/607084034717308738356746118876669404384311687571320321687057740119880512, 1/1214168069434617476713492237753338808768623775142640643374115480239761024, 1/242833613887323495342698447550667761753724755028528128674823096047952208, 1/485667227774646990685396895101335523507449510057056257349646192095904416, 1



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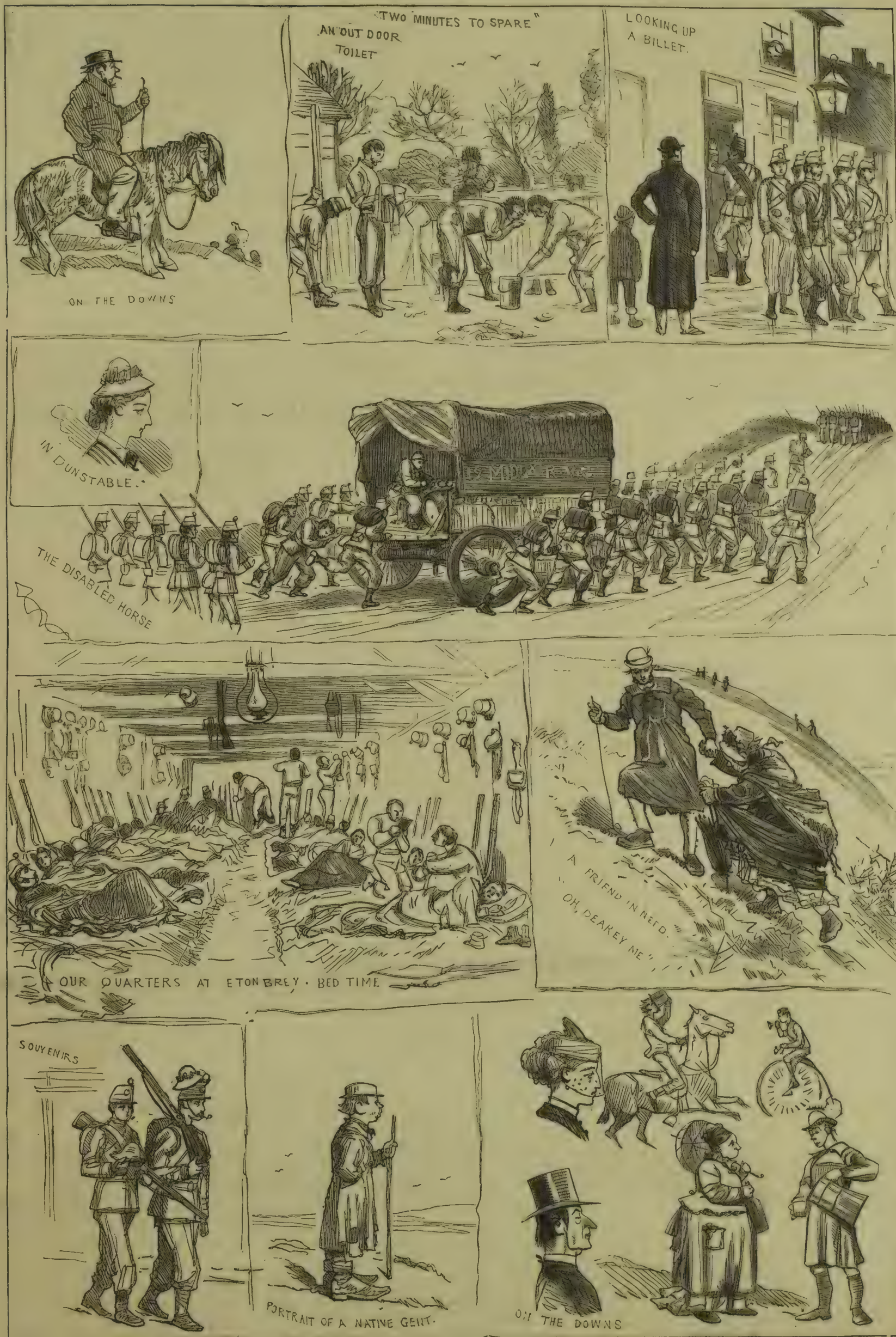
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## THE RUINS OF MYCENÆ.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, whose Illustrations of the recent archaeological researches and discoveries in Greece excite so much interest, continues to supply an abundance of sketches of the ruins of Agamemnon's Royal city, and of the curious sculptures, gold and silver ornaments, and other relics of antiquity, which Dr. Schliemann has lately found there. Our principal illustration, in the present Number, is a large View of the Acropolis of Mycenæ, in addition to which are given particular Illustrations, with ground plans and sections, of the interior of the so-called Treasury or Tomb of Atreus, and the series of chambers called the second, third, and fourth Treasuries. The following are Mr. Simpson's notes upon these subjects:—

## THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.

This view of the Acropolis of Mycenæ is taken from a point near to the Treasury of Atreus. It shows the south-west wall which separated the Acropolis from the town; and the earth newly thrown out indicates the place where Dr. Schliemann's explorations have been made. Behind is Mount Agios Elias, with its rocky summit, where Dr. Schliemann found old walls of Cyclopean masonry, seeming as if they had been constructed for defence. There is a sacred tree in a triangular inclosure on the top, and the villagers seem to look upon the mountain as holy, for they ascend to the top with the priest when drought afflicts them. This they did last year; and after a service of prayer, at the tree on the summit, the desired rain began to fall before they got back to the village. A shepherd's hut, and some pens, made of stone and bushes, for the flocks of sheep and goats, are now the only sign of human habitation among the ruined walls and stony ground where "wide-wayed" Mycenæ once stood.

## THE TREASURY OF ATREUS.

It must be understood that this is only the so-called "Treasury of Atreus." Its connection with that King is but legendary, and its character of being a Treasury is a conjecture derived from Pausanias; subsequent writers have only repeated his words referring to "subterranean habitations of Atreus and his sons, in which they deposited their treasures." This reputation was no doubt founded on Homer's expression that Mycenæ was "rich in gold," and one of the many phrases used in the Iliad, with reference to Agamemnon, is that of his being king of "rich Mycenæ." It will naturally occur to us, however, that the Kings of Mycenæ would have constructed their treasury in the most secure part of their city, and that was within the Acropolis. This very remarkable structure is, on the contrary, upon the lower ridge, and must have been among the buildings of the city. There are three other constructions of the same kind at Mycenæ, and they also are in different parts of what was formerly the city. The probability then is that this was a tomb. Those who are familiar with the Maes-howe, in Orkney, or with New-Grange, in Ireland, will be struck with the remarkable resemblance between them and this tumulus in Argos; for it undoubtedly belongs to that class of monuments. The side of the hill has been dug into, and the rock excavated; but when finished, the earth was replaced over it, and its mound character is still perceptible, rising upon the slope of the ground. Whether the walled approach, on the outside, was originally covered with earth, or not, seems to be doubtful. Lord Elgin made some excavations to get a more accurate knowledge of the place. The guides at Mycenæ state that, when the Turks explored the inner rock-cut chamber, they found some statues, as well as other articles, and some of these were of gold. One of the guides remembers that his father had seen steps below the present approach; and his explanation was that they led from the principal street of the town up to this building. If these steps belonged to it, we may almost be certain that there was some outward indication of the tumulus, and that the whole structure was not originally buried underground. At present, the visitor comes upon what may be called a walled trench, which is now the approach to the entrance. It is about 20 ft. wide, and the stones are rectangular, and small in comparison to those at the Gate of the Lions. The doorway is very simple in its style, not a trace of anything we call Greek architecture can be found in it. The sloping jambs rather suggest to our mind that an Egyptian influence may have affected the designer. The triangular opening above the great lintel might also be appealed to in support of this idea; for that construction, though not exclusively confined to Egypt, has its most developed expression in the great Pyramid of Ghizeh. On descending the slope of accumulated rubbish and entering this splendid domed hall, the effect is impressive, for its size is considerable. The diameter is stated to be 47 ft. 6 in., and the height 50 ft. The masonry is good and regular. The stones are not perfectly rectangular, but are very nearly so; here and there a stone is trimmed to fit its neighbour, showing that the influence of the old polygonal style had not yet wholly departed when this monument was raised, which is an important point as to its date of construction. One of the first things to arrest the eye is the great slab, which forms the inner part of the lintel. There are only two stones covering the doorway, and the inner one is at least 27 ft. long, about 18 ft. wide, and 3 ft. 6 in. deep—a gigantic mass to quarry and transport to its position. When the eye gets accustomed to the dimmer light within, small holes become visible all over the walls. These held the pins or nails by which it is supposed a metallic lining was attached to the inside. This is no doubt a correct supposition, as it was common to cover the interiors of buildings with bronze down to a later time in Greece. There are two lines of these holes all round the interior of the doorway, and they are very plentiful round the entrance to the inner rock-cut chamber, indicating that the metallic covering was richer at these places than in the rest of the building. There are small cup-like hollows round the holes, but these were most probably made by those who took away the metal. The entrance to the rock-cut chamber is on the north, and it is built with the same triangular form of opening above the door, to relieve the lintel, as in the principal doorway. This chamber is perfectly dark, and is rudely excavated in the rock, its size being about 23 ft. square. On striking a light the first impression is that it has a Gothic groined roof, but this turns out to be only rough ledges of the rock. The hole made by the excavation of the Turks is still visible in the centre of the chamber, and forms a dangerous trap in the dark. As caves are common in this part of Greece, it is not improbable that this may have been one; and, supposing it had been selected for a tomb, it was then no doubt extended for the purpose of constructing the dome as a sepulchral hall to it. In the Homeric age tombs are always described as "piled" or "heaped up." They are always mounds; and the fact of the earth covering this so-called "Treasury" is a strong evidence of its sepulchral character; but the rock-cut chamber and the magnificently built accessories would lead to the conclusion that it belongs to a period posterior to the Iliad and the Odyssey. Hector's tomb is described as the "hollow grave." This was the primitive cell, which became developed into an unarched dome. Of this many examples are found in the tumuli near Kertch, some of them of a very large size, and, though different in construction, they afford a good illustrative

parallel. In the Argolic example we find a developed architecture which seems to have been rich with metallic decoration. Here all resemblance to the simple cell of the hollow grave has been lost, and now the foot or two feet of earth, heaped on the top, is nearly all that is left to remind us of the original mound, from which this style of tomb had its origin.

The probability is that the tombs found by Dr. Schliemann in the Acropolis of Mycenæ are of a far higher antiquity than this building. We may suppose that the Kings of Mycenæ would only be buried out of the Acropolis when there was no more ground left there. By comparing the building of the walls of the Acropolis with this so-called "Treasury," its more modern character becomes apparent. The squared stones at the Gate of the Lions indicate a later date than that of the other part of the walls, which are polygonal. The triangular space over the Gate of the Lions, containing the sculpture from which the portal derives its name, shows that a regular principle of construction had been established. This principle was observed when the so-called Treasury was built, but the more carefully squared stones are evidence of a still later period. This only gives us so far the relative time, but no fixed date. Mycenæ was conquered early in the fifth century B.C., and it is probable that the Treasury belongs to a date approaching that period. There is another monument of the same kind, but of smaller dimensions, at Mycenæ, as well as two more, which would be unimportant if they did not serve to throw light on the larger one. I intend sending Illustrations of these. Pausanias describes a similar treasury of Minyas at Orchomenos, and several others at Olympia. If we take this specimen at Mycenæ as a developed example, it presents to us an entirely separate growth of architecture from that which we usually call Greek, and the development of the one must have been going on, within certain limits, along with the other. The exceptional features of this style, which bears a resemblance to Egyptian architecture, would not justify the conclusion that it came from the banks of the Nile, for it bears no resemblance either to the Pyramids or the temples of that part of the world. Yet still less does it resemble the temples of Greece. Not a feature of the Greek temple could be traced back to the so-called Treasury of Atreus.

The exterior view shows the two walls of approach to the Treasury of Atreus. The doorway is half covered up with earth. The outside lintel-stone of the door is much smaller than the inner; still, it is a large block. There is a very curious small niche at each end of this lintel, of which I send a separate sketch, as it might help to throw light on the whole building if its purpose could be guessed at. The triangular opening, to relieve the lintel from pressure, is here carried out as a matter of principle, though the wall above is of no great height. The mound form of the earth over this monument is conveyed in this illustration. The view of the interior of the Treasury (this was engraved last week) will give some notion of the size of the inner stone of the lintel, which is 27 ft. long. The position of the holes for the nails which held on the metal plates, or ornaments, can be seen in the doorway from the two perpendicular lines of cuplike depressions made by those who extracted the metal. A couple of these holes are also given on the fifth course from the base of the dome. The interior of this splendid dome is in very good order. The triangular space over the inner lintel has given way a little, and one or two of the stones near the apex of the roof have fallen in. The drawing of the rock-cut chamber shows the doorway leading to the dome, and the hole made by the Turks, when, as already stated, they found some statues and other articles. The rough sketch plan and section will help to explain the whole arrangement of the parts of this ancient monument.

## THE SECOND TREASURY.

As the dome of this monument has been long broken in, it was well enough known; but, thanks now to Mrs. Schliemann, the whole of it has been excavated and exposed to view. While her husband was busy within the walls of the Acropolis, she undertook the exploration of this relic of the past, and the approach to it, which was formerly completely concealed, is now laid bare. Its position is close to the Gate of the Lions, and it is found to differ only in slight details from the other one known as the Treasury of Atreus. This has a heavier cornice over the door, and one fragment of it has a simple leaf ornament, which was no doubt repeated along the whole length. This is an important point, for there is not a scrap of sculptured ornament on the other. The triangular opening over the lintel is, in this case, higher in its proportions than the former. The diameter of the dome within is only about a couple of feet less than that of the Treasury of Atreus; but, from being demolished at the top and the light coming in, it seems of much smaller proportions, and is far from being so impressive. There is no indication of any second chamber, which detracts from its importance. The dome is constructed on the same principle as the other—that is, with the courses placed horizontally, ignoring the principle of the arch. In relation to the Treasury of Minyas, at Orchomenos, Pausanias thus expresses himself: "They say that the topmost stone holds together the whole building." The evidence of these monuments at Mycenæ are pretty clear that this was a mere supposition, and had no foundation. The probability is that the principle of the arch in building being more widely known at the time of Pausanias, it had been adopted as an explanation without any inspection of the dome. In this Second Treasury the inner stone of the lintel over the doorway is again the largest stone in the building, and a course of large stones the same depth as the lintel is carried all round on the same level. A glimpse of one or two of these stones is seen through the doors in the Illustrations. The size of the lintel-stone in this case is 20 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and 18 in. deep. Some call this monument the Tomb of Agamemnon, since Dr. Schliemann's discoveries have given some colour to the idea that that hero was buried within the Acropolis. There is now a tendency to call this the Tomb of Cassandra. Again, Pausanias states that there was also a tomb of Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, and that they were "buried at a little distance from the walls, for they were not thought worthy of burial within the walls, where Agamemnon and those that fell with him were interred." So the names of these two persons are now given by some to it, and its short distance to the outside of the walls of the Acropolis is taken as the interpretation of what Pausanias meant. The absence of any inscription leaves the matter entirely unsettled. This also holds true in regard to all Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenæ. Amongst them he has not found anything in the form of letters or writing—they clearly belong to a pre-School-Board period. They have been called "Treasuries," from the days of Pausanias, and I have only repeated the name in relation to them, but I doubt the accuracy of the signification. The Pyramids of Egypt have long been looked upon as "Houses of Treasure" by the Arabs, and it was to get at the vast wealth within, supposed to have been stored up by the Pharaohs, that one of the Caliphs was at such trouble and expense in breaking a way into the great Pyramid of Ghizeh. The amount of gold objects, which it was the custom in ancient times to inter with the dead, a custom which Dr. Schliemann's late discoveries so well illustrate, may have been one of the causes which led to this commonly-received notion. The people about the locality call these

monuments "Furni," or ovens, for they are exactly the shape of the ovens to be seen in every village at the present day.

## THE THIRD AND FOURTH TREASURIES.

I send drawings and sketch plans of these two smaller Treasuries. They may have been drawn before, but if so the representations of them are not familiar to archaeologists; and they are very important as bearing on the two larger and more important monuments of the same kind, more particularly as they belong to a distinct style of architecture from that which we know as the classic school of ancient Greece. Anyone coming for the first time on one of these two smaller monuments would be quite justified in stating that it was a Cromlech, or what the French archaeologists call a Dolmen, that he had found. As there are a number of stones covering a passage, of which there are similar numerous remains in Brittany, and which are known by the descriptive title of an "Allée Couverte," that would be a more exact phraseology to use in relation to those at Mycenæ. In fact, I sketched the one called the "Fourth Treasury" under the idea that it belonged to to what we call "Druidic" or "Rude Stone Monuments;" and I believe that I might have also sketched the Third example without discovering their relation to the two larger Treasuries, had I not made a sketch plan of the arrangement of the stones when its real character became apparent; for I discovered the remains of the dome behind, the stones indicating this point being partly covered with earth, weeds, and stones. On finding this to be the case I returned to the other, of which I had already made the sketch plan, and found there enough to show that it also had only been a doorway to a circular construction beyond, but all so rough that it would be difficult to say whether it ought to be classed among rude stone monuments or placed in a higher scale of construction. The Third Treasury has a passage about 6 ft. or 7 ft. wide, and about 16 ft. long. Three courses of stone are visible on each side, which slope very slightly inward to the top. Most probably other courses are concealed below with accumulated rubbish. Over these are three stones in the form of lintels, the outer one being about 13 ft. by 9 ft., and the inner 11 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. As in the two larger Treasuries, the inner stone of the lintel is here the largest. It was when drawing this stone in the sketch plan I noticed that what I must call its inner contour was a segment of a circle. On removing the weeds, the stone at one side presented a continuation of the same circle; and, on looking below, the edges of the stones are found to be bevelled to the angle of the dome. This angle is visible in the sketch, at the inner corner of the passage. The continuation of the circle is partly suggested by dotted lines on the sketch plan. The stones have been all more or less hewn; the walls of the doorway are rectangular but irregular. Their character will be better made out from the illustration and sketch plan than from any description. The dome would be nearly 20 ft. in diameter. The doorway in this case enters from the west. The Acropolis of Mycenæ comes in on the right hand in the distance, and Mount Agios Elias on the left.

The stones of the Fourth Treasury are much ruder, and have received but little work on them from a tool. There are two oblong sockets on the upper surface of the outer lintel; but, as they evidently do not belong to the original design, they are not included in this account. The doorway is so filled up with stones and rubbish that one has to crawl, in a very undignified way, to see the interior of the ruins. The passage now terminates below with a wall of small stones, under the inner lintel, as given by the dotted line on the sketch plan. This inner lintel-stone, as in all the other three, is again the largest block in the monument; and it was only upon returning a second time that I noticed the regular cutting upon it, which showed that it had fitted into the side of a circular construction. No other stones are now visible as belonging to the dome; perhaps an excavation might reveal something of the kind. The largest stone in this case is about 12 ft. by 8 ft. There are six stones in all covering the passage, and one is laid across resting on its edge, the whole passage being a little over 20 ft. long. The entrance in this structure was from the south.

A natural question arises regarding these monuments, as to whether they present a development from a primitive type to a higher, or the reverse. The first impression would be that the rudest of these remains has been the earliest, and that the Treasury of Atreus gives us the most perfect condition which this manner of building reached. Most probably this is the correct opinion; but we must not be too confident. The Treasury of Minyas, if we had details of it, would no doubt throw light on the matter; and perhaps the explorations now going on at Olympia may give us some knowledge of the Treasuries which Pausanias states to have been erected at that place. The tombs at Kertch are square or oblong in plan; in this they resemble the tomb of Regulini Galeassi, in Etruria. The excavation lately made in the ancient Via Sacra at Athens has exposed tombs of all kinds, some of them being simple stone kists of the rudest stones. I have seen a Mohammedan funeral in Pera where the body was shoved, without a coffin, into an old brick-vaulted grave, where the remains of another body could be seen. On the slope of the Mount of Olives, at Jerusalem, I have watched a Jewish burial, where a shallow trench only was dug; but before covering the body with earth, as there was no coffin, a few stones were placed over the corpse. This was only a form, but it was meant as a pledge of the construction, if their poverty would allow it, of the vaulted chamber, the hollowed-out place of death. This was the typical idea of a sepulchre; and Homer's words, when he calls it the "hollow grave," prove that the type is as old as his time. These ancient tombs at Mycenæ are interesting as showing us one of many architectural forms which this idea gave birth to in the past.

At a Board of Trade inquiry, held at Shields last week, respecting the stranding of the screw-steamer Consett, it was decided that the master, James Tait, was wholly to blame, and the Court suspended his certificate for two years.

Major W. Cornwallis West, in a letter to the Mayor of Wrexham, has pointed out the causes of the financial failure of the Art-Treasures Exhibition lately held in that town. He thus enumerates them:—First, cost of building and interior fittings, over and above what was originally intended; second, too cheap an admission, consequent on arrangement with railway companies; third, stagnation of trade, and consequent paucity of visitors; fourth, losses on grand concerts; fifth, miserable result of sale of effects at the Exhibition. Major West comments upon the fact that, notwithstanding the attractions which were offered by the contemplation of some of the rarest and most beautiful objects of art in the country, and also by daily performances on the grand organ and by an excellent band, the mass of the people were decidedly backward in their patronage. Deducting those who constantly entered the building as season-ticket holders, it is considered that no more than 50,000 persons, if so many, visited the Exhibition during the four months of its existence; and this in a town which, besides being itself the centre of a population of 50,000, is in close proximity by railroad to Chester, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, and easily accessible to the whole of Wales, with its population of over 1,000,000.



## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment opened on Tuesday evening with a performance of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera." We have already given a summary of Mr. Gye's programme of arrangements for the new season, and have therefore now only to speak of Tuesday's inauguration thereof.

The opera selected for the occasion has been rendered so familiar by frequent repetitions, and the cast of Tuesday was so similar to that of past seasons, that little comment is required now. Mdlle. D'Angeri, as Amelia, sang with much declamatory feeling, particularly in the scena at the beginning of the third act, and the pathetic appeal to Renato, "Morri, ma prima in grazia." Mdlle. Bianchi was the same graceful page Oscar as before, and was encored in the ballata, "Volta la terra," and the canzone, "Saper vorreste." Madame Scalchi's fine voice and good style were again advantageously displayed in the music of the sorceress, Ulrica; Signor Pavani, as the Duke, sang with good effect in several instances; and Signor Graziani gave the same powerful rendering of the character of Renato as heretofore, and was encored in the aria "Eri tu." Subordinate parts were filled by Signori Capponi, Scolaria, Raguer, Rossi, and Manfredi.

The ball-room scene displayed the usual splendour, and included some excellent solo dancing by Mdlle. Girod.

Previous to the opera the National Anthem was given, according to usage. Signor Vianesi, who conducted, was welcomed on his reappearance in the orchestra.

The interior of the theatre has undergone entire renovation, and presents a brilliant appearance.

For Thursday "Fra Diavolo" was announced, with Mdlle. Bianchi as Zerlina and M. Capoul as the bandit hero; and this (Saturday) evening "La Favorita" is to be the opera, with the first appearance in England of Signor Gayarré, as Fernando.

Herr Brahms's new symphony in C minor has already been spoken of, on the occasion of its first performance in England, by the Cambridge University Musical Society, on March 8, when Herr Joachim took his degree of Doctor of Music at that University. The work was given, for the second time in this country, at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when its many and high merits were finely brought out by the admirable performance which it received. The passionate agitation and serious feeling of the first "allegro," the exquisite stream of sustained melody of the "andante," the simplicity of the opening of the following "poco allegretto," contrasted with the changed tempo and greater elaboration of its second portion; and the clear, melodious beauty and dignified joyousness of the finale, with its highly effective closing "coda"—all these characteristics, and the many charming and varied traits in the orchestral treatment, were more apparent than they could possibly be on a first hearing of a work of such extent and so high a class. Still further acquaintance, indeed, is desirable with this fine symphony, which is unquestionably one of the most important of recent additions to orchestral music. At the same concert Miss Dora Schirmacher (from Leipzig) made a successful first appearance here in a performance of Mendelssohn's second pianoforte concerto (in D minor). Miss E. Thornton (also a first appearance here) was well received in her rendering of Mozart's aria "Dove sono" and Sir J. Benedict's song "I'm alone," the other vocal pieces having been Mozart's air "Dalla sua pace," and Mr. Sullivan's song "Sometimes," both finely sung by Mr. E. Lloyd. The concert began with Cherubini's overture to "Faniska," and closed with the ballet-music from M. Gounod's "La Reine de Saba." Mr. Manns conducted with careful zeal.

As usual, there were performances of sacred music on Good Friday at the Crystal Palace and the Royal Albert Hall. At the former place the programme consisted of a selection from various composers, the vocal solos rendered by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Miss Robertson, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Signor Foli, and Mr. Patey. Mr. Manns conducted. At the Albert Hall "The Messiah" was given, conducted by Mr. Barnby, the choruses rendered by the fine choir associated with the establishment. The solo singers were Mesdames Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Shakspeare, Signor Foli, and Mr. G. Fox.

Easter Monday was also celebrated musically at the Royal Albert Hall by a miscellaneous concert, given by Messrs. Nordin and Peacock, of Wells-street, Oxford-street, in aid of the funds of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution. Mdlle. Chiomi, a young soprano vocalist, made a successful début.

The first concert of the fifth season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society is to take place at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) evening, when the performances will be given in aid of the funds of the London Society for Teaching the Blind. Mr. George Mount is the conductor.

On Wednesday next the Bach choir will repeat the performance of the composer's great mass in B minor ("Die hohe Messe"), as given by the same institution last year. On April 28 the same choir will give another concert of great interest, special features being the first performance here of Bach's fine motet "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," and Gade's cantata "Comala." The programme of the evening also includes Handel's coronation anthem "The King shall rejoice," an eight-part anthem by the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, and the "Sanctus" from Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli."

On Saturday afternoon next the New Philharmonic Concerts will inaugurate their twenty-sixth season, again under the joint conductorship of Dr. Wylde and Mr. W. Ganz.

The following appeal has been made by Mr. John Thomas in favour of a permanent musical scholarship for Wales:—"In consequence of the remarkable results of the first three years of the London Welsh Choral Union Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music I ventured, in my address to the subscribers, to suggest a much more important and comprehensive scheme—viz., the establishment of a permanent musical scholarship for Wales, to be competed for by candidates from all parts of the Principality, and to be open to vocalists and instrumentalists. Since the publication of the address I have received so many subscriptions and promises of support in furtherance of the proposed scheme that I am induced to make a general appeal to my country in aid of so national a cause. Not less than £1000 will be required to endow the scholarship; and I address myself specially to choral societies and lovers of music to support my efforts. Should these efforts be crowned with success, the scholarship will be of immense advantage to all young rising musicians in Wales, and be the means of rapidly raising the general standard of musical excellence throughout the Principality. The scholarship is intended to give the successful candidate three years' musical education at the Royal Academy of Music; so that, at the termination of the period of each scholarship, another educated musician may be added to those who have already distinguished themselves, and who are indebted to that institution for the high position they occupy in their profession."

## THEATRES.

## OLYMPIC.

Mr. Charles Reade's promised drama, "The Scuttled Ship," forms the Easter attraction at this house. It is founded on the well-known novel, by himself and Dion Boucicault, entitled "Foul Play" (not now for the first time dramatised), and deals professedly with "those abuses of maritime insurance which have since been so fully exposed by the patriotic efforts of Mr. Plimsoll." The particulars of this controversy are too fresh in the minds of the public to require any comment here. We have but to chronicle the complete success of the drama, which abounds in effective melodramatic situations, and to augur for it a long and prosperous career. The story, which is somewhat complex in its working, may be reduced to simple elements. In the prologue Robert Penfold, a clergyman (Mr. Henry Neville), is wrongfully accused and afterwards convicted of forgery, really perpetrated by Arthur Wardlaw (Mr. Forbes Robertson), the son of Mr. John Wardlaw (Mr. Bauer), a wealthy City merchant. The scene is then transferred to Hobart Town, and presents Robert as a ticket-of-leave man, desperately in love with Helen Rolleston (Miss Bella Pateman), who is on the eve of her departure for England, in order to celebrate her nuptials with Arthur Wardlaw, to whom she is affianced. She sails in the *Proserpine*, whither she is followed by Robert, who devotes himself to the lady's welfare and preservation. But the ship is doomed to destruction. The captain and mates have been suborned by the owner, Arthur Wardlaw, who, eager for the heavy insurance money (the ship is supposed to be richly freighted with gold, which, however, is surreptitiously stowed away in another vessel), has ordered it to be "scuttled." The ship goes down. The hero and heroine are thrown on a desert island, from which they are ultimately rescued. Robert obtains the hand of Helen Rolleston; his innocence is established, and the infamous practices of Arthur Wardlaw are exposed. The piece is well mounted; the mechanical effects being admirably contrived. The acting is throughout good. Mr. Henry Neville gives a masterly rendering of the hero, Robert Penfold, his manly bearing and exceeding "naturalness," which is the acme of art, contributing greatly to the success of the experiment. Miss Bella Pateman is a charming representative of Helen Rolleston, acting throughout with grace and naiveté, and exhibiting, when occasion demands it, a display of emotional power that stamps her a true artiste, and augurs well for her future career. Mr. Pateman is excellent as Wylie; Mr. Charles Ashford makes a successful first appearance in the character of Welsh; Mr. Forbes Robertson throws considerable energy into the unthankful part of Arthur Wardlaw; and last, not least, Mrs. Seymour is irresistibly funny as the loquacious landlady, Nancy Rouse. The minor characters are efficiently rendered.

As to the other houses, French drama is at present in the ascendant, and the various managements accept new adaptations in the place of original dramas. English genius is supposed to be non-existent, or is arbitrarily placed in abeyance. Ambition, indeed, in this direction is brought to a dead stop, and hope perishes of that which makes the heart sick.

The new piece at the Prince of Wales's is of Parisian origin. Mr. Saville Rowe has gone to M. Octave Feuillet for the plot and idea of "The Vicarage," to whom we are indebted for a dramatic idyll, entitled "Le Village." The adaptor has completely Anglicised the story, though keeping closer to the dialogue than usual in such cases. The manners are exceedingly simple. We have first the Vicar and his wife engaged in an innocent game of chess, in which the latter is checkmated. A former rival of the husband appears on the scene—George Clarke, C.B. (Mr. Kendal)—and renews in the mind of Mrs. Haygarth (Mrs. Bancroft) the incidents of thirty years ago. But, as she observes, signal changes have taken place in her former lover's character. His tastes have become decidedly artificial—nothing of the natural man remains. Haygarth himself (Mr. Arthur Cecil) is compelled to admit a serious difference between his lot and that of his travelled friend. The latter, by constant exercise is still in robust health; the former, living a sequestered life, has grown prematurely old. At first he determines on altering his way of life, but is providentially withheld, by the kind influences of his wife's well-proved affection, from taking the fatal step. On the other hand, the returned wanderer is converted by the sight of the parson's domestic happiness, and ultimately determines on following their example. The subject is far from new on the English boards; many, many years ago we saw it acted on a provincial stage, and with good effect. The cast upon the present occasion is almost perfect, and several of the simple situations abound in pathos. The performance concluded with Mr. Boucicault's "London Assurance," reduced to four acts. The comedy was delightfully represented.

At the Criterion we meet with Mr. James Albery as an adaptor, transforming "Les Dominos Roses" into "The Pink Dominos," under which name it appealed to an English audience on Saturday. The fun consists in the dominos in question being worn by two ladies, who are testing the comparative fidelity of a town husband and a rustic one. The incidents belong to the life of Cremona habitués, and are involved in accidental perplexities, owing to unexpected parties interfering with the plot. Much of this is caused by a saucy lady's-maid and a volatile young lawyer, the nephew of a precise and prudish old lady, whose reputation becomes endangered by the chances of the frolic. Mr. Albery has in no way mitigated the comic element or cared to put a moral facing on the situations. He has rather exaggerated the fun by all available means. The characters are well suited to the performers. Mr. Wyndham as Mr. Charles Greythorne, Mr. H. Standing as Sir Percy Wagstaff, Mr. H. Ashley as Joskin Tubbs, and Miss Fanny Josephs as Lady Mary Wagstaff, are all entitled to the highest commendation. The remaining parts, too, are all competently filled. The mirth culminates to the end, and the curtain falls on a scene of uproarious hilarity.

At the Folly Mr. Farnie and Mr. Reece have combined in the task of preparing an extravaganza, under the title of "Oxygen; or, Gas in Burlesque Metre," founded on the "Docteur Ox" of Jules Verne and Offenbach. The scene of the fun is placed in a supposed locality called Keekendone, in Flanders, where dulness is at all seasons regnant. The writers, having determined on making a diversion, go in audaciously for the utmost amount of extravagance. Prince Fritz (Miss Lydia Thompson) and other students—to wit, Hansel (Mr. Duncan), Otto (Miss Marie Williams), and Dr. Ox, professor of chemistry at Gottingen (Mr. Philip Day), have resolved by a scientific experiment to produce an excitement. It succeeds to admiration; the gas administered produces marvellous effects. At last it literally explodes, and the merriment ceases. There is a dazzling brilliancy about the piece, enough to secure its permanent popularity.

It is proposed to place a bust or statue of the late Mr. John Oxenford in the vestibule of Drury-Lane Theatre.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Litolf and Co.'s cheap quarto editions of the pianoforte classics are still in progress. Recent numbers comprise some of the most important works of Chopin—his concertos, scherzos, fantasias, rondos, and smaller pieces—all beautifully engraved and printed, and issued at a cost that would, only a few years ago, have been thought below any possibility. Stephen Heller's "Dans les Bois" ("Im Walde"), the three series, op. 86, op. 128, and op. 136—altogether twenty-one exquisite pieces, full of original and graceful thought—are also included in this remarkably cheap series.

Mr. W. Czerny has lately brought out several works, vocal and instrumental. Among the former are some pleasing songs. "The Three Wreaths," by Clara Gottschalk; a characteristic "Spinning Song," by J. B. Wekerlin; the "Steersman's Song," from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman;" and a graceful "Serenade" (with violoncello in addition to the pianoforte accompaniment), by Tartaglione. Mr. Czerny's octavo edition of celebrated choruses for ladies' voices has reached a second series. These cheap publications comprise a varied selection of concerted pieces. "Momens de Loisir" is the title of some transcriptions of popular and classical music, arranged by Mr. Czerny himself for violin (or violoncello) and pianoforte. "Doux Espoir," romance, by Edouard Marlois, and "Novellette," by the same, are graceful pianoforte pieces, of very moderate difficulty—also published by Mr. Czerny.

The "Amy Polka-Mazurka," by G. S. Pearson (Bussell and Co., Dublin), is a spirited piece, in which the dance rhythms implied by the title are well sustained.

## A NEW SOURCE OF THE NILE.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a despatch from Mr. Stanley narrating some important discoveries which he has made.

Before reaching the Victoria Nyanza he struck and followed from its watershed in Urimi a new stream, the Shimeeyu, which, as a feeder of the Victoria 290 miles in length, and of volume equal to that of the Thames, at once became the highest and truest source of the Nile. This took the course of the noble Egyptian river up to 5 deg. S. or farther, and secured the palm of merit to Stanley as the discoverer of what appeared the real cradle of the Nile. But in the present despatch he gives reason to believe that he has made a still more important revelation; and that, although the Shimeeyu may, perhaps, yet retain the distinction of being the most southerly feeder of the Nile, the Kagera, Kitangule, or Ruwuvu—for by all these names has the channel been known since it was crossed by Speke and Grant in 1863—will really prove the largest and longest of the upper tributaries of that vast Nyanza which, by creating the Victoria Nile, does most to supply the Egyptian river. Speke and Grant crossed the stream near its outflow into the Victoria Nyanza, but failed to attach to the Kagera or Kitangule the dignity which it merits as a principal, if not the chief, fountain-stream of that mighty river whose secrets they were engaged in unveiling. This task has now been to a great extent discharged by Stanley, during his journey last summer from King Mtesa's country to Ujiji; and in the present communication he gives particulars of this very important new tributary of the Nile, which go far to alter our ideas of the region between the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas and Lake Tanganyika; while they add a large though yet undefined body of water to the marvellous system of inland seas which fill Equatorial Africa, and leave it still eminently possible that the Nile takes its ultimate rise in tracts as far off as Manyema, or even a yet more distant spot. Henceforward, however, we must not call this interesting stream by any one of its native appellations. The Kagera, or Kitangule, which flows into the Victoria Nyanza at Usogoro, has received from our explorer—who has traced its course through 310 miles, and found it still wearing the appearance of coming from at least an equal distance—the name of "Alexandra Nile." By that illustrious title Mr. Stanley begs that the river, with its reservoir, may be hereafter known; and the details of it which he forwards constitute, it will be allowed, a fair claim to so proud a distinction. In the map which he transmits the course of the Alexandra Nile may be tracked upwards from the point where the Kavare enters it, to the Morongo falls, where the lagoon-like Windermere empties itself into the narrower channel; and so past the hot springs of Mt. Mtagata, the town of King of Rumanika, and the many lakelets which are formed on the way from Kishakka to the spot below the Mount of Observation, where it comes down on either side of a large island that fills up the eastern extremity of a Nyanza to which Mr. Stanley's map gives a length of about sixty miles and a breadth of about thirty, and which has been hitherto only hinted at upon the maps by a small lake marked "Akanyara." His furthest point westward appears to have been the Mount of Observation, from which the high hills of Ugufu shut out the Nyanza behind it; but he had found the Alexandra Nile maintaining a remarkable depth and swift current, while his guide assured him of the remaining particulars. If they be correct, the Alexandra Nyanza is half as large as the Albert itself; and the Alexandra Nile runs through it, entering at the western extremity, in Ruanda, from a country as yet unknown.

Captain H. Talbot Price has been chosen Governor of Knutsford Gaol, in the room of the late Mr. Gallop, who held the post for more than thirty years.

The Corporation of Falmouth have obtained an order from the Board of Trade for the establishment of an oyster fishery in Falmouth harbour. The order gives the Corporation power to declare a close season for the whole of the harbour.

Lord Beaconsfield was present on Monday at the Bucks Quarter Sessions, held under the presidency of Lord Cottesloe, and took part in a discussion upon cattle-plague regulations, with regard to which a memorial was presented by the Bucks Agricultural Association.

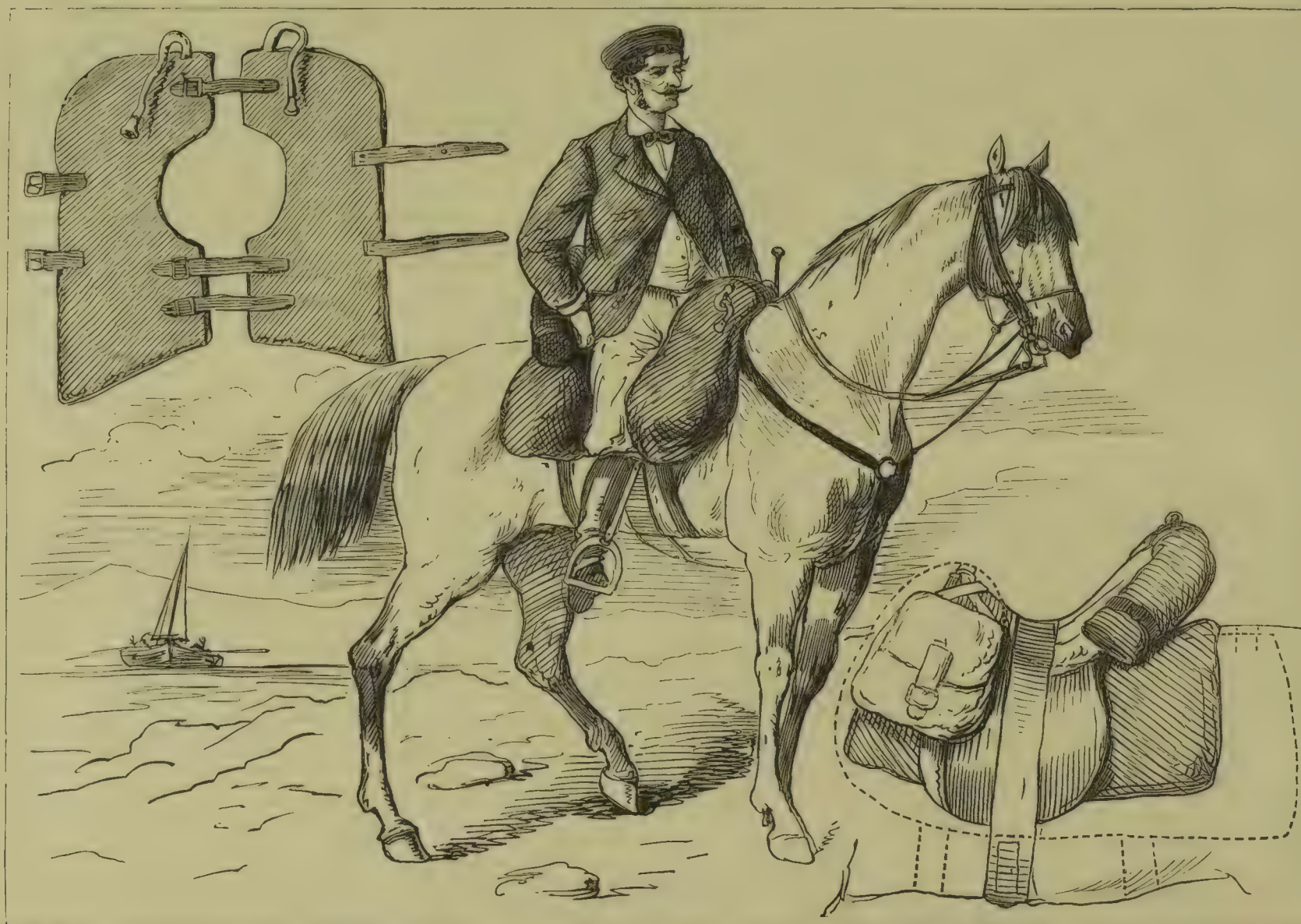
The Session began on Feb. 8, and up to the present time six Acts have been passed. The first received the Royal assent on the 12th ult., and the second on the 16th; the others were passed on the 23rd ult., and chapter sixth on the 27th. Two relate to the Consolidated Fund, and two are on Treasury and Exchequer bills and bonds.

The Manchester City Council has received from the Derby Portrait Committee, of which Lord Chelmsford is the chairman, a portrait by Desanges of the late Earl of Derby. As his Lordship presided over the Cotton Famine Relief Committee in that city, the Council has resolved to place the likeness in the new Townhall.

Judgment has been given in the case of the ship *Albania*, which was wrecked on the French coast through the master having mistaken the light on Grisez for that at Dungeness. The Court considered the master in default, and suspended his certificate for six months. At the same time they recommended the Board of Trade to grant him a first mate's certificate for that period if requested.



A NEW METHOD OF CROSSING A RIVER FOR CAVALRY.

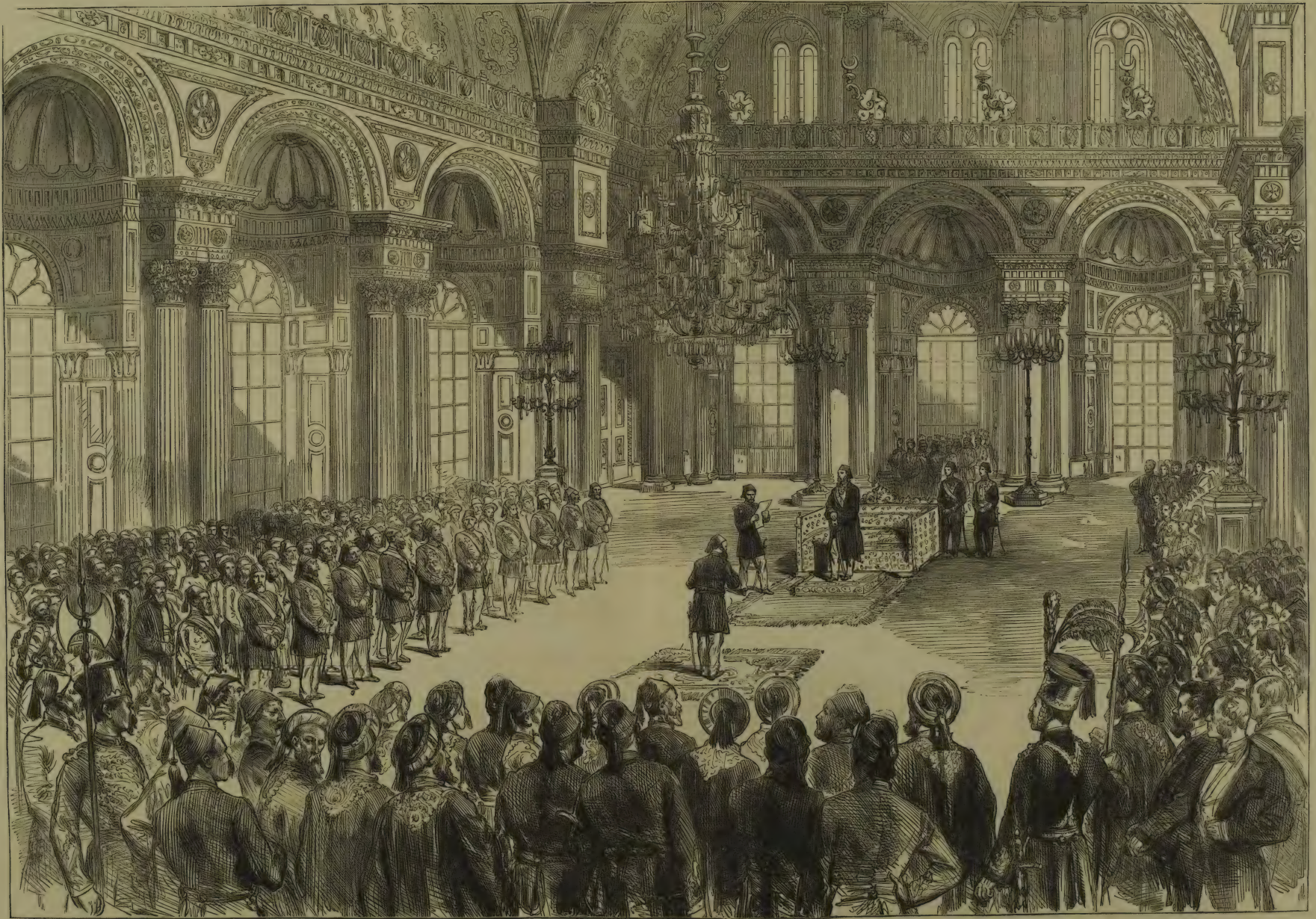


HORSE EQUIPPED FOR SWIMMING ACROSS A RIVER, THE INVENTION OF LIEUTENANT ZUBOVITZ.



LIEUTENANT ZUBOVITZ SWIMMING THE DANUBE AT THE PRINCE RUDOLF BRIDGE, VIENNA.





OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT BY THE SULTAN, AT THE PALACE OF DOLMA-BAGTCHE, CONSTANTINOPLE.





THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT AT DUNSTABLE ON EASTER MONDAY: THE LAST POSITION.



## THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual Review and Sham Fight of the Volunteer Troops in or around the Metropolitan District took place on Monday, in the neighbourhood of the ancient town of Dunstable, some forty miles north-west of London. This place, which was formerly more conspicuous in English history than it has been for some generations past, is situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills on their northern side, just over the boundary line that divides Bedfordshire from Hertfordshire. It is within the county of Bedford, and eighteen miles from Bedford town. The Romans called it *Magiovinum*, which is probably a Latin form of the original Celtic, *Maes Gwyn*, or the White Building—a name very likely to have been suggested by the aspect of the old British excavations in the sides of the chalk downs; for every geologist is aware that the Chilterns, extending from the Thames in Buckinghamshire to the southern part of Cambridgeshire, are a branch of the main chalk formation that assumes such prominence in Wilts and North Hants, in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. It may be remarked, in this connection, that nature seems to have indicated these magnificent chalk ranges, almost surrounding Middlesex and London, within an hour's railway ride, as the proper field of defensive military operations for the protection of our populous and wealthy capital city; and it is therefore most desirable that every convenient fighting ground along the outer slopes of those hills, as well as the coast range of South Downs, should be carefully studied by our best strategists, and should be made familiar both to our regular Army and to our Volunteers, by such exercises as those of Monday last. The Romans, who had only to provide against the approach of an enemy to London from the north-east or north-west, seem to have regarded the position of Dunstable, or *Magiovinum*, as one of great military importance. It stands at the intersecting point of the two great Roman roads, afterwards called by our Saxon forefathers *Watling-street* and the *Icknield Way* (perhaps this name refers to the Icen), leading respectively through the Midlands to Chester, and through the Eastern Counties to the Norfolk shore. A considerable fortress was erected here, the advanced guard of the Roman *Verulam*, or *St. Albans*, for which they cared more than for London. But there had been, to judge from the huge ramparts of earth still remaining, extensive British fortifications, of a circular form, previously to the final Roman conquest. Near the village or hamlet of *Totternhoe*, an hour's walk eastward of Dunstable, is a steep mound of earth, with the traces of an old fosse and rampart around it, which is commonly called "*Totternhoe Castle*." This was made the central point of tactical movements in the sham fight on Monday, when a hostile force was supposed to have marched on Dunstable from the Stanbridge Ford railway station, on the London and North-Western branch line, to that town from Leighton Buzzard. The views presented in two of the Engravings on our front page will give an excellent idea of the position of Dunstable and *Totternhoe*, and of the pleasant landscape scenery in that neighbourhood, with the graceful outline of the Chilterns to close in the background. We give also two or three sketches of the pieces of ancient building and other monumental antiquities to be seen in Dunstable. There is an interesting old church, dedicated to *St. Peter and St. Paul*, but in great need of restoration. Only the Norman nave and aisles are now remaining of the original Priory Church, founded by King Henry I.; there are some portions of Early English and Decorated Gothic; and a Norman arch, in the front, is filled with perpendicular tracery. It was in the Lady Chapel of this Church, in 1533, that Archbishop Cranmer pronounced the divorce of Queen Catharine of Arragon, whom he had visited at her residence of *Amphill*, in Bedfordshire, and had solicited in vain her consent to the divorce. The Gateway of the old Priory, of which we give an illustration, was passed through by Cranmer when he entered the church to perform that very questionable act of subservience to King Henry VIII. Another old gateway, shown in one of our sketches, was once the entrance to the borough gaol, in the old market-place of Dunstable. The stone bearing a sculptured figure of a key and its staple, which is now stuck in the wall opposite the Priory in Church-street, on the site of King John's Royal Palace of Kingsbury, was dug up, a hundred years ago, in some old foundations near the spot. Its probable signification, like that of the "*brazen nose*" on the door of a College at Oxford, is a sort of pun on the name of Dunstable, or the second part of that name, the first syllable being referred to the fame of a mythical hero named "*Dun*," a formidable robber and manslayer, who is not more of an historical personage than the *Dun Cow* slain by Guy of Warwick. The borough arms, however, as displayed in a window of the Town-hall, preserve the memory of this quaint ancestral conceit of the townsfolk that there was once a "*staple*" to which the mighty "*Dun*" used to tether his horse (but why not a "*stable*?"); and that Dunstable has no better origin for its respectable name.

The proceedings of the volunteer forces on Monday are to be shortly related, as we have made them a subject of one of our principal illustrations, besides representing a variety of lesser incidents. The troops assembled, under the general orders of Major-General Stephenson, C.B., to the number of above 13,000, which were formed into two separate divisions—one of 5700, under Colonel Sargent, C.B., to represent the attacking force in the sham fight, and the other of 7500, commanded by Colonel Lord Abinger, which was supposed to be the defending force. The first brigade of Colonel Sargent's division was commanded by Colonel Fitzroy, and was composed as follows:—*St. George's*, Major Waller, four companies, 264; *London Irish*, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, eight companies, 450; *37th Middlesex*, Major Richards, six companies, 401; *39th Middlesex*, Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, six companies, 351; *46th Middlesex*, Colonel Routledge, four companies, 311, making the total strength of the brigade 1767. This number was about 500 short of the estimated strength. In this brigade the *37th Middlesex* set a notable example, the men being thoroughly equipped with great-coats, leggings, haversacks, and water-bottles. The second brigade, under Colonel Burnaby, C.B., consisted of the *1st London Engineers*, Major Drew, four companies, 299; *2nd A.B. Middlesex*, Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, six companies, 336; *7th Surrey Rifles*, Major Porter, and *13th Kent*, four companies, 320; *1st A.B. Tower Hamlets*, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. F. Buxton, six companies, 397: total strength of brigade, 1352, being 200 under the estimate. The *1st London Engineers*, in their smart scarlet tunics, and carrying great-coats and water-bottles, were well worthy of the leading position. One of the principal features of the brigade was the *2nd Administrative Battalion*, in their grey worsted busbies for head-gear. The totals were: Colonel Davis, Grenadier Guards, commanding *36th Middlesex*, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, eighth company, 576; *Victorias*, *2nd A.B. Herts*, *4th A.B. Surrey* and *3rd A.B. Essex*, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, 711; *13th Surrey*, *Northampton*, Lieutenant-Colonel Bevington; *3rd London*, Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, nine companies, 505: total strength of brigade, 1966. This brigade had two flank battalions, the *Paddington* men being in the

van, and the scarlet-coated City corps bringing up the rear. The third brigade of the first division was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, and was made up of quotas from *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Essex*, *Herts*, *Northampton*, and the *City of London*. Though mere fractions of many different battalions had been brought together, they formed a very creditable brigade. The *36th Middlesex* was the strongest battalion, having eight companies of thirty-two files, and a body of pioneers under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon; while the *3rd London*, in their scarlet tunics, which they adopted at the outset of the volunteer movement, were nine companies strong, under Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie. There was a good company of the *Victoria Rifles*, the *4th Administrative Battalion Surrey*, and the *2nd Administrative Battalion Herts*.

In Lord Abinger's division, the first brigade was placed under the command of Colonel Fletcher, of the *Scots Fusilier Guards*. This was quite a "*Grey Brigade*," being composed of the *London Scottish*, under Major Lumsden; the *19th Middlesex*, six companies, under Major Oxley; six of the *Queen's Westminsters*, under Major Tyler; four of the *29th Middlesex*, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brown; four of the *Artists' (38th)*, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton; and two of the *2nd or South Middlesex*. Lord Ranelagh's second brigade was headed by the *33rd Lancashire*, a Manchester battalion, twelve companies strong, of stout, well-drilled men; then followed the *2nd Oxford*, in red tunics and black busbies, six companies; the *9th and 18th Middlesex*, under Major Little; the *1st Herts*, four companies; and a six-company battalion, from Dunstable—the *1st Administrative Battalion Beds*—under Major Benning; and the *Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade*, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson, brought up the rear of this brigade. Colonel Earle's third brigade of this division was made up of five companies of the *1st Middlesex Engineers*, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ransome; four companies of the *London Rifle Brigade*, and two of the *21st Middlesex* (her Majesty's Customs), under Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood; eight companies of the *7th Administrative Battalion of Middlesex*; four companies of the *2nd City of London*, under Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers; one good company of the *40th Middlesex* (*Central London Rifle Rangers*); and a company each of the *13th and 47th Lancashire* and the *20th Middlesex*, under Lieutenant-Colonel Charley, M.P. The ground was kept by a squadron of the *Royal Bucks Yeomanry*, aiding the mounted county police, under Major Warner, the chief constable.

The sham fight began shortly before noon, the attacking force of Colonel Sargent, quartered the night before at Leighton Buzzard, having advanced from Stanbridge Ford. Lord Abinger's force had partly taken possession of the mound called *Totternhoe Castle*; but this division was fiercely disputed, and the battle raged some time on the steep hillside and around the village below. The spot chosen for the sham fight was well suited, both for seeing and manoeuvring. All was over in about two hours, but in that time the cartridge-pouches were most of them emptied. Major-General Stephenson stopped the contest at two o'clock, and the force assembled in quarter-distance column for the march past, in which there was nothing noteworthy. First went past the four 6-pounder guns of the Honourable Artillery Company, which had fired only one round, being short of ammunition. Then came the divisions led by Colonel Lord Abinger and Colonel Sargent. The former wheeled off to the left, and made their way across the downs to Stanbridge Ford, and the Dunstable division returned to the refreshment-field. The return trains began to run at four o'clock, and the whole force was dispatched before eight o'clock, the utmost regularity being observed on both the North-Western and Great Northern lines. There was no hitch or mishap of any kind, either to the volunteers or to the vast crowd of spectators.

At Dover also on Easter Monday there was a sham fight and review of the troops in garrison and the local volunteers. The site was in the neighbourhood of Fort Burgoyne, a fort of considerable strength, erected a few years since for the purpose of commanding the roads from Deal.

Five hundred artillery volunteers, belonging to the *1st Surrey* and *9th Kent*, have been at Sheerness for a short period of garrison duty and shot practice, the men being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, V.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hughes. The Duke of Teck, honorary Colonel of the Surrey regiment, arrived at Sheerness on Sunday evening, and next day witnessed the practice.

A lad named Studd was struck dead by a flash of lightning during a severe thunderstorm, whilst sheltering under a haystack on Nacton-heath, near Ipswich, yesterday week.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good-service pension of £150 per annum for marine officers upon Colonel Robert Boyle, C.B., R.M., vacant by the death of Colonel G. S. Digby, C.B.

The president of the council of the Social Science Congress has held a meeting with the representatives of the various public bodies in Aberdeen, and arranged that the annual congress shall commence its sitting on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The memory of the late Right Hon. T. Sotheron-Estcourt is to be perpetuated by a fountain and statue, erected in the market-place, Devizes. A committee, of which Earl Nelson is chairman, has been appointed to carry out the arrangements. Mr. Woodyn has prepared the design.

The Marquis of Tavistock, M.P. for Bedfordshire, was present on Tuesday, at Luton, on the occasion of the opening of a bazaar by the Marchioness of Tavistock. Replying to an address by the Mayor and Corporation of Luton, he expressed a hope that the town would shortly be represented in Parliament.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum on Monday the chairman, Mr. W. H. Rogers, announced that during the present year a noble personage had placed in his hands £1000, telling him to do what he liked with it for the benefit of the institution. It was also stated that during the past year a lady residing in the county of Salop had given £5000 to form a "*Shropshire Trust Fund*" to provide for seven orphan children in perpetuity. Including that sum, the subscriptions, donations, and bequests during the past year had amounted to £12,488.

Among the reports by her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation for the year 1876 there is one by Mr. Phipps, giving an exhaustive account of the financial condition of Spain. It concludes as follows:—"The Spanish Treasury is undoubtedly in a moribund condition; the laws regulating financial responsibility are eluded, and not sufficiently severe; there is no administrative career, properly speaking, as admission to its ranks is obtained by backstairs influence—by that of Ministers, Senators, Deputies, and all who are in a position to impose their wishes. Experience shows that an influential person can conceal his wealth and defraud the revenue with as much impunity as an employé, who is confident of the protection of his superiors, can commit whatever abuses he may choose."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. MAXWELL, BART.

Sir William Maxwell, sixth Baronet, of Monreith, in the county of Wigtown, died on the 29th ult. He was born Oct. 2, 1805, the eldest son of Sir William Maxwell, fifth Baronet, by Catharine, his wife, youngest daughter of John Fordyce, Esq., of Aytoun, Berwickshire, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, in 1838. Sir William, whose death we record, was a J.P. and D.L. for Wigtownshire: he was formerly a Captain in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Galloway Rifles. He married, June 10, 1833, Helenora, youngest daughter of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart., of Greenock and Blackhall, by whom, who died in October last, he leaves four daughters and an only surviving son, now Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, seventh Baronet, who was born Jan. 8, 1845; married Jan. 20, 1869, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Fletcher-Campbell, Esq., of Boquhan, in the county of Stirling, and has issue.

SIR E. B. BAKER, BART.

Sir Edward Baker Baker, Bart., of Ranston, Dorsetshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 29th ult. He was born Nov. 4, 1806, the eldest son of Sir Edward Baker Baker, Bart., by the Lady Elizabeth Mary FitzGerald, his wife, daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, K.P., and aunt of the present Duke. His father, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, was created a Baronet Sept. 2, 1802, and assumed by Royal license in 1817 the surname of Baker in lieu of his patronymic Littlehales. He died in 1825, when the title devolved on the Baronet whose death we record, who, having never been married, is succeeded by his only surviving brother, now Sir Talbot Hastings Bendall Baker, Bart., M.A., Vicar of Preston, near Weymouth, Rural Dean and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral; who was born in 1820, and married, in 1850, Florence (who died in 1871), daughter of John Hutchings, Esq., of Ludlow, Shropshire; and, secondly, in 1875, Miss Amy Marryat, niece of Captain Marryat, R.N., and has issue a daughter.

SIR W. HANHAM, BART.

Sir William Hanham, eighth Baronet, of Dean's Court, Dorsetshire, Captain R.N., died on the 27th ult., in his eightieth year. He was the elder son—by Anne, his first wife, daughter of Edward Pyke, Esq., R.N.—of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, Bart., and succeeded his father, April 2, 1849. He married, November 6, 1823, Harriet, daughter of George Morgan, Esq., of Mount Clare, Surrey, and was left a widower, without issue, in 1838. The baronetcy is inherited by his nephew, son of his half-brother, now Sir John Alexander Hanham, ninth Baronet, who was born in 1854.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID DUNDAS.

The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, P.C., Q.C., died on the 30th ult. He was born in 1799, the son of James Dundas, Esq., of Ochterbyre, Perthshire, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Graham, Esq., of Airth, in the county of Stirling, and received his education at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1822. The following year he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple and went the Northern Circuit, and in 1840 he obtained his silk gown and became a Bencher of his inn. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1846, and Judge Advocate-General in 1849, and he retired from the latter office in 1852. Sir David sat in Parliament for Sutherlandshire from 1840 to 1852, and from 1861 to 1867. He received the honour of knighthood in 1847, and was sworn Privy Councillor in 1849.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD.

Field Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., Colonel 18th Foot, the senior officer in the Army, in which he held a commission for over eighty years, died on the 24th ult., aged ninety-five. He was the fourth son (by his second wife, Anne Catherine, daughter and coheir of Major Thomas Burton, 5th Dragoon Guards) of Colonel Edward Fitzgerald, of Carrygoran, Clare, member for that county in the Irish Parliament, and was brother to Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, created a Baronet in 1821. Sir John nominally entered the Army in 1793, and joined, as Captain, the 46th Regiment, at the age of sixteen. He served through the Peninsular campaign, and received the gold cross for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. Subsequently he was for some time employed on the staff at Bombay, attained field rank in 1830, and finally became Field Marshal in 1875. He was Colonel of the 18th Foot since 1850; and from 1852 to 1857 he sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Clare. He married, first, in 1805, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Robert Hagen, of St. John's, New Brunswick, and secondly, in 1839, Jean, daughter of the Hon. David Ogilvy, of Clova, and had issue by both marriages. The Field Marshal's funeral, at Tours, was attended by the large French garrison of that town.

MRS. NASSAU SENIOR.

Mrs. Nassau Senior, whose death is announced, was the sister of Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., and daughter-in-law of the late Nassau William Senior. For many years she devoted her life and energy to philanthropic work in connection with the visiting of workhouses and pauper schools, and in a private capacity effected marked improvements in the management and system of the female departments in those institutions. The ability and tact Mrs. Senior displayed in this employment having come to the knowledge of Mr. Stansfeld, the then President of the Local Government Board, he gave her, in January, 1873, the temporary appointment of Assistant Inspector, and, after the issuing of her report, which created much controversy, in January the following year, she was made Inspector of Workhouses and of Workhouse and District Pauper Schools, with a view to the necessary inquiry into the condition, training, and education of the female branches and the care of infants. Mrs. Senior discharged her duties to the complete satisfaction of the board, but was compelled to resign through ill-health in November, 1874. Her premature demise is very widely deplored.



The deaths are also announced of—  
Lieutenant-Colonel William Humphrey Lomer, H.M. Indian Army, on the 25th ult., aged sixty-seven.  
Timothy Horsfall, Esq., of Hawksworth Hall, Yorkshire, on the 24th ult., in his eighty-second year.  
Arthur Ryland, Esq., J.P., of The Linthurst Hill, near Bromsgrove, on the 23rd ult., aged sixty-nine.  
Henry Gover, Esq., LL.D., of Courtlands, near Taunton, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, on the 22nd ult., at San Remo, Italy, in his fifty-first year.  
The Rev. Thomas Scott Scrutton, forty years Rector of Sutton, Essex, and for a long period chairman of the Rochford Bench of Magistrates, on the 21st ult., aged seventy-seven.  
The Hon. Mary Ellison, widow of Colonel Robert Ellison, Grenadier Guards (to whom she was married May 24, 1820, and who died July 3, 1843), and last surviving daughter of Matthew, fourth Lord Rokeby.

The Right Hon. Charlotte Fanny, Countess Poulett, widow of John, fifth Earl Poulett, and daughter of the late Henry Berkeley Portman, Esq., uncle of Lord Portman, at her residence, 20, Hanover-square, on the 27th ult.  
Dame Jane Jobson, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotford (son of the great Sir Walter Scott, and only child of the late William Jobson, Esq., of Lochore, on the 19th ult., at 13, Kensington-gardens-terrace.  
The Countess of Lucan, at Richmond, on the 2nd inst. Her Ladyship, who was the seventh daughter of the sixth Earl of Cardigan, was born in 1809, and married in 1829 the third and present Earl of Lucan, by whom she had issue two sons and two daughters.

Charles Edward Cawley, Esq., M.P. for Salford, on the 1st inst., aged fifty-five. He was the son of the late Samuel Cawley, Esq., of Gooden, near Heywood, was a civil engineer, and an Alderman of Salford, and was first elected M.P. for that borough in 1868.  
Mr. Frank W. Topham, one of the oldest members of the Water-Colour Society, at Cordova, on the 31st ult. He left England for Spain with a party of friends less than a week ago. Mr. Topham was about seventy years of age, but was so hale and active that his departure on a fatiguing journey was not regarded by his friends as anything extraordinary.

The Rev. Edward Andrew Daubeny, J.P. for the county of Gloucester, formerly Rector of Hampnett and Stowell, and Vicar of Ampney Crucis and Ampney St. Peter, on the 26th ult., in his ninety-third year. In early life he entered the Navy, and was at the Battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801, where he was wounded. Of that memorable action he was the last surviving officer.

Dr. Michell, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and Public Orator, on the 29th ult. Dr. Michell was the originator of the scheme for converting Magdalen Hall into Hertford College, and, with the assistance of funds subscribed by members of the Hall, promoted the bill in Parliament for that purpose, which, under the auspices of the Chancellor and members for the University, was passed in 1874.

The Rev. Samuel Lysons, F.S.A., of Hempsted Court, Gloucestershire, J.P., Rector of Rodmarton, and Hon. Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, Lord of the Manor of Hempsted, on the 27th ult., aged seventy-one. He was the son of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., F.R.S., a celebrated topographer and antiquary, the author of "Magna Britannia," and other works, by his first wife, Sarah, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Carteret Hardy, York Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-General Francis Rawdon Edward Rowcroft, C.B., of her Majesty's Indian Army, at the age of seventy-four. He entered the Bengal army in 1819, and served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-8. He commanded as brigadier the Sarun and Goruckpore Field Force with the naval brigade of her Majesty's ship Pearl in the various actions in which the force was engaged. He was made a C.B. for his services in the field, and received the Indian Mutiny medal. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in January, 1862, and became Lieutenant-General in June, 1870.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Jan. 17, 1866, of Mr. Augustus Henry Bosanquet, late of Osidge, Southgate, Middlesex, and of No. 10, Royal-crescent, Ramsgate, who died on Feb. 19 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Priscilla Bosanquet, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives all the property he is possessed of, whether real or personal. The personal estate is sworn under £70,000.

The will, dated April 8, 1876, of Mr. William Fowler, late of Whittington Hall, Derbyshire, and of No. 29A, Pall-mall, who died on Jan. 20 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Harry Aldham Fowler, the son, and William Wilde, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. After making various bequests, the testator leaves the residue to his said son.

The will, dated Feb. 24, 1876, of Mr. Robert Clutton, late of Hartswood, near Reigate, was proved on the 13th ult. by Henry Clutton, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Miss Maria Clutton, and his brother, William Clutton, £6000 each; to his brother Ralph £7000; and legacies to other relatives. The residue of his personalty he gives to his brother Henry, to whom he also gives Hartswood and the residue of his real estate, after giving Flanchford Farm, in the parishes of Buckland and Reigate, Surrey, to his brother John.

The will, dated Feb. 12, 1872, of Mrs. Deborah Gibson, late of Saffron Walden, Essex, who died on Feb. 25 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by George Stacey Gibson, the son of the deceased, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bible and Domestic Mission, and the London City Mission, £200 each; to the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, the Orphan Working Asylum, Haverstock-hill, the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester, the Earlwood Idiots Asylum, the British and Foreign School Society, to the schools belonging to the Society of Friends at Ackworth, Croydon, and Sibford, Muller's Orphan Asylum, Ashley Down, Bristol, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, £100 each; and the rest of her property to her said son.

The will, dated Feb. 22, 1872, of Miss Jane Jacomb, late of No. 5, Mount Ephraim-road, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Feb. 24 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Charles Jacomb, the nephew, Major-General Sir Henry Charles Barnstow Daubeny, K.C.B., and Joseph Stancliffe Hunt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Girls' National School, Murray House, Mount Zion, Tunbridge Wells, and the Infirmary and the Lying-In Society, at the same place, £100 each, free of duty.

The will, dated April 29, 1875, of Mr. Henry Harpur, formerly of Kennington-cross, afterwards of No. 17, Coburg-place, but late of No. 96, Upper Kennington-lane, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 20th ult. by Henry Drake, the

sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to the Trustees of the National Gallery two pictures of the late Mr. J. M. W. Turner, R.A., and the print over the larger one, on condition of their paying the legacy duty thereon, and hanging them for public inspection in the said gallery; to Fanny Hodges the dividends of £100 Reduced Three per Cent Annuities so long as his young black cat shall live; and there are numerous other legacies; the remainder of his property he leaves to Mr. Drake.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A A C E W W, Llansey, and Others.—Your proposed solution of No. 1724 by Kt to Kt 3rd (ch) is ineffective, because of Black's reply, K takes P, discovering check.  
J J M.—You shall have a report upon the game next week.  
R O (Amersham).—You have overlooked that Black can capture the Knight with the Bishop that stands on Q 2nd.  
G D C (Huss).—1. Your adversary can insist upon the completion of the move. 2. You are entitled to claim a Queen or any other piece, except a King, for every Pawn advanced to the eighth square. The latter rule is fettered by no conditions; consequently you may have two or more Queens, three or more Bishops, Knights, or Rooks on the board at the same time.  
BRIGHTONIAN (New Club).—Your question is answered above.  
W H S (Hannibal, U.S.).—We note the contents of your pamphlet.  
E P V (Glastbury).—Your analysis of Problem No. 1724 is curiously erroneous. When you pronounce 3. Q takes P on R 5th to be a mate, you very unkindly deny to Black the poor privilege of playing 3. K takes R. Is it not so?  
H J (Piccadilly).—The problem is the composition of Mr. Grimshaw, and is one of the best contributed to the British Chess Association Tourney of 1867. It has been published before.  
S R W (Paris).—We do not accept games or problems that are sent without the full name and address of the contributors.  
C CROSBY (Maida-hill).—Too positive by half, for there is no solution in the way you suggest. After the moves 1. R takes P (ch)—Kt takes R, 2. R to K 2nd, Black can play 2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch); and there is, then, no mate on the third move.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1724 received from Dolly, J H B, W E Whitehead, W V G D, J G Finch, Wakeham's Dodge, Maggie Irwin, H Beurnmann, J Harnden, D Vawdrey, J Woods, E Jeffery, Bishop's Pawn, F O Egger, H Stebbing, Woolwich Chess Club, Little J M, Pridmore, W A A, W V G D, C E H, B Lewy, T F G, W A W, On the Square, Gergaw, Latta, W M S, s Fedden, and Jane N.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1727 received from C E, J de Honsteyn, Latta, E Chrimes, Cant, J Woods, and East Marden.  
PROBLEMS received from R J N, E H Gltke, J G Chancellor, A Wheatley, C E Tuckett, and J Mollman.

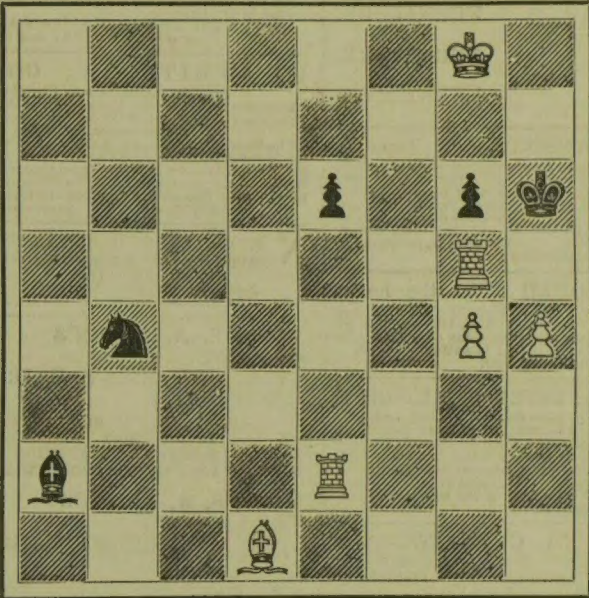
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1726.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to R 5th Anything 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1729.

By S. HAMEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Games were played recently at Simpson's Chess Divan. (Key Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. Robey).	BLACK (Mr. Jansens).	WHITE (Mr. Robey).	BLACK (Mr. Jansens).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P takes B	P to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Q R to K B sq	B to Kt 2nd
3. B to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	20. R to R 3rd	Q to K 2nd
4. P to Q 4th		21. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 3rd
The best reply to Black's last move. It shuts out the adverse K B, and retards the development of Black's game.		22. P takes P	P takes P
5. Kt takes P	P takes P	23. P to B 5th	P to Q 4th
6. Q takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	24. Q to R 4th	Q R to K sq
The best line of play here is 6. P to Q B 3rd, followed by 7. P to Q 4th.		25. Q to R 6th	R to B 2nd
7. B takes Kt	Kt P takes B	26. B to Q 4th	B to R 3rd
8. Castles	Q to K 2nd	27. R to Q 4th	Q to K 3rd
9. B to K 3rd	P to K B 3rd	28. B to B 6th	Q to K 7th
10. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Kt 5th	29. R to R sq	P to B 5th
11. P to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd	A very ingenious coup, threatening mate by—	
12. P to Q R 3rd	Q to R 4th	30. R takes Q	Q to K 8th (ch)
13. P to K B 4th	Q to K R 4th	31. K to B 2nd	R takes R (ch)
Black has wasted much valuable time in these manoeuvres of the Queen.		32. K to B 2nd	R to B 8th. Mate.
14. P to K 5th	Castles	33. Q takes Kt P (ch)	K to B sq
15. R to B 3rd	Q to B 2nd	34. P takes R (ch)	K to Kt sq
16. Kt to K 4th	P to K B 4th	35. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 5th
17. Kt to Kt 5th	B takes Kt	36. Q takes B P	Q to K 3rd
		37. Q to R 6th (ch), and wins.	

Played at the same place between Messrs. MINCHIN and ZUKERTORT. (Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr Z.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Herr Z.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q takes B	K Kt takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. B to Kt 5th	Q to Kt sq
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. B takes Kt	K takes B
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	16. R to K sq (ch)	K to Q sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th	17. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
6. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	18. Kt to B 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	Castles	19. Q to B 3rd	P to B 3rd
8. Kt takes P	Kt takes K P	20. Kt to Q 6th	P to R 3rd
9. Kt takes K B P		21. Q R to Q sq	P to K R 4th
Herr Zukertort always conducts this opening with great boldness. The sacrifice of the Kt is, we believe, unsound, but it always leads to a very interesting game.		22. Kt to B 5th	B to B 5th
10. B takes R (ch)	R takes Kt	23. Kt to K 7th	Q to B sq
11. Kt to Q 5th	K takes B	24. Kt takes P (ch)	
12. Q to R 4th	Kt to K 2nd	White maintains the attack with his usual vigour.	
Black should here have played 12. B takes Q B P, in which case the following is a probable continuation:—		25. Kt to K 5th	K to B 2nd
13. Kt takes B	B takes Q B P	26. Kt takes B	P to Q 4th
14. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt	27. Q takes P (ch)	P takes Kt
15. R to Q sq	Q to K 7th (ch)	28. R to Q B sq	K to Kt 2nd
16. K to R sq	P to Q B 3rd;	29. Q to B 7th (ch)	P to Q R 4th
and, although White now wins the exchange by 17. Q to B 3rd, the strength of		30. R to K 7th	K to R 3rd
		31. Q to B 4th (ch)	Q to Kt sq
		32. Q to B 6th (ch)	P to Kt 4th
		33. Q takes R (ch), and wins.	P to Kt 3rd

COMMON PEOPLE.

Butchers, bakers, makers of candlesticks and other useful implements, are still by some persons classed together under the general and uncomplimentary title of "common people." It is not at all a good name—for some of the men and women to whom it is applied there could hardly be a worse (I have seen an ordinary able-bodied seaman who would have stood out as the most noteworthy in almost any company); and, besides, there is a large class which the title would exactly fit—which, though spread pretty impartially through all classes, consists exclusively of people really "common."

I mean those persons whom one often hears defined as "very average," though in reality they are a little below the average; since, while nearly everyone is in some way below it, these do not right themselves by being in any way above it—or we may be sure they would not bear the name I have quoted. Such people, wherever they may be, are nobodies; they are neither clever, nor beautiful, nor eccentric, nor unusually good (always, I think, a perceptible distinction), nor strikingly bad. Finally, they have not even that abounding self-confidence which gives a certain prominence to people possessing none of these qualities; and is, indeed, a very useful quality in itself.

There is, perhaps, no portion of this class more typical than that which consists of young women who are plain and not clever: whose lot must, one cannot but imagine, be about the most pitiable that can befall any human being exempt from what are known as great calamities. At an age when all life seems to be but the playing of one delightful game, to feel oneself forced to "sit out"—or, worse, to play with a dummy, leading out (if the joke is not too pitiful) one's ace of hearts to a partner who does not see it, cannot follow suit: to watch the eager country-dance, with pretty couples "leading-up" hand in hand, and to be obliged to look on, unchosen of any swain, or to sit strumming the dismal accompaniment that is so monotonous when one's feet may not move in time to it! (I wish some musician would analyse Sir Roger de Coverley—he would surely say that it contained, at the most, not more than two "phrases:" yet what melody has caused more delight!). Older eyes looking on at a dance, or party, or picnic, have often been dimmed by the sight of some weary and unattractive young face, thrown into deeper shadow by the girlish radiance of triumphant and thoughtless beauty. It is very sad; and the sadder, surely, when these wistful faces do not tell of that patient loveliness which is certain, sooner or later, to be rewarded, but are merely unbeautiful, not distinguished by intellect or heart, altogether commonplace.

Nominally, the heroines of innumerable novels of a late school belong to this class; but not really. They always turn out to be "ugly ducklings"—swans in disguise, poets, with fiery heart and bright intelligence, often really beautiful, it would seem, in all eyes but their own. These people are impostors; but the genuine ducklings, a little shorter, stumper, uglier than others in the farmyard—is not the life-drama of such insignificant multitudes, unless chance give it midway a happy turn, a real tragedy?

Perhaps Aristotle would say, no. It wants one of the requisites of tragedy which he mentions—magnitude. The sufferings of Ann Jones, whose chief misery is that no one would dream of dancing with her while Mary Smith was disengaged, seem hardly a fitting subject for blank verse: it is, indeed, the absence of poetry in her life, in herself (for I am speaking only of common people) that constitutes "the pity of it." Aeschylus has not attempted such a subject, nor Shakespeare; neither have our modern tragedians, Carlyle and Thackeray.

They were right, no doubt; tragedy ought to be great and beautiful. It is hardly ever well to reproduce pettiness in art; and the sorrows of common natures in ordinary situations must, I suppose, be petty. There is one way to elevate them sufficiently, and perhaps only one; and even that only quite modern artists have taken. Till very lately, gods and demigods, Titans, saints, and beautiful or powerful men and women filled all pictures; but now, under certain conditions, middling men and ungainly women are admitted.

These conditions, may, perhaps, roughly speaking, be resolved into one—that there be a striking contrast between the man and the position he is placed in: a tragic inadequacy, perhaps, in a petty nature, for the great deeds it is called upon to do. (As when the irony of fate placed a humane, incorruptible, priggish Robespierre to control the whirling hell of a French Revolution.) So, move Ann Jones up many grades; from the daughter of a little lawyer in a country town, dressed and spoken to very much as seems (however we may pity her) fitting to her nature—from this, raise her to the position of a great queen, born to be addressed habitually with flattery in other cases the due only of beauty or brilliant talents, and to be, nominally at least, the cause of events at which one would suppose her naturally qualified merely to stare, not too intelligently. Suppose this poor wall-flower doomed to lead off in the dance of life—to receive the show of homage, whose longed-for reality is paid with eagerness to fresh young beauties at once far above and below her: is not this true and great tragedy?

Such, almost exactly, was the position of the queen whom our first of living poets has splendidly painted—Mary, a thin, narrow, dull nature, surrounded by a pomp and glory of outward circumstance which made the shrivelled woman in its midst typical and even great in her misery. Such, outwardly, though more tender and lovable within, was Browning's imagined queen, drawn for a moment out of a gaunt waking world into a dream of delicious love—a dream instantly to be dispelled, proved a false and cruel illusion. Vulgar critics constantly call these uninteresting, not fit heroines for tragic art; but surely this is absolutely wrong—is not Mary even more interesting than Guinevere or Elaine, or the beautiful weeping Oenone?

Let it be so in art; it is not much compensation for their fate. For the smaller folk of whom we spoke before, the common people in common positions, there is perhaps one consolation; though, like the rest of their fortunes, it is negative rather than positive. The plain young women whom I mentioned as typical, and the world of nobodies whom they represent, cannot, at least, feel the pangs of beauty's decay—the bitterness of that neglect which gradually takes the place of nearly all fame. Who has not watched girls, once very pretty, as they awake to the consciousness that they are losing their good looks? Is there anything more touching than the intense momentary pleasure given them by some little proof that they are not yet quite plain? These griefs, like others I have been speaking of, are perhaps petty; but very few natures are altogether above them—I think no beautiful woman's ever could be.

Finally, when the ignoble sorrows of common people are, from any cause (say, in the dull girl's case, a happy marriage) changed to a really considerable prosperity, it seems almost certain that in most cases they will enjoy—partly from contrast, partly from the want of ambition, or of any ambition higher than that already more than fulfilled—a content, a complete and lasting satisfaction, hardly ever known to the proud, imaginative, sometimes erratic, class, vaguely to be described as uncommon people.



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